

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

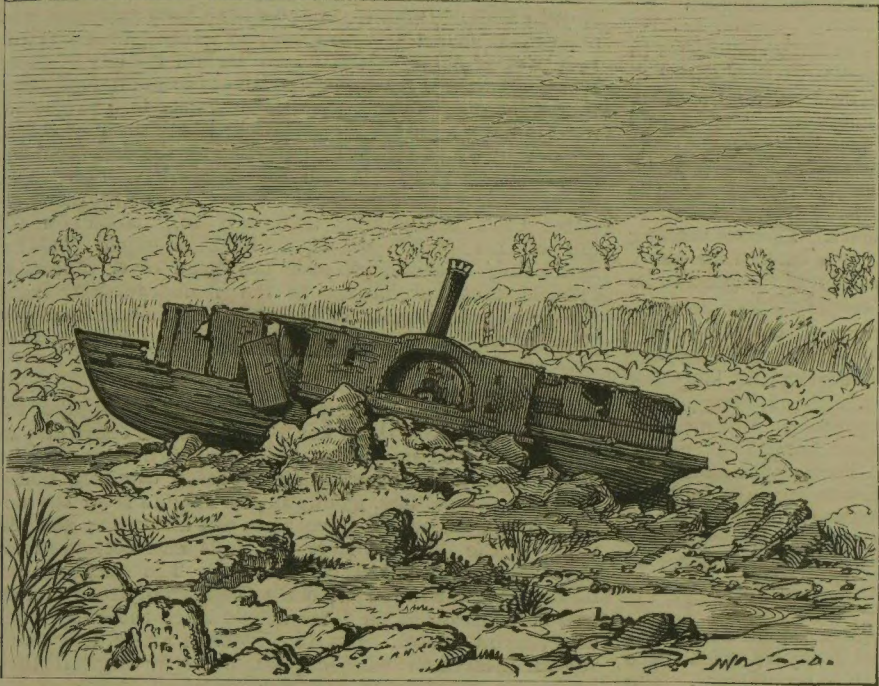
REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2397.—VOL. LXXXVI.

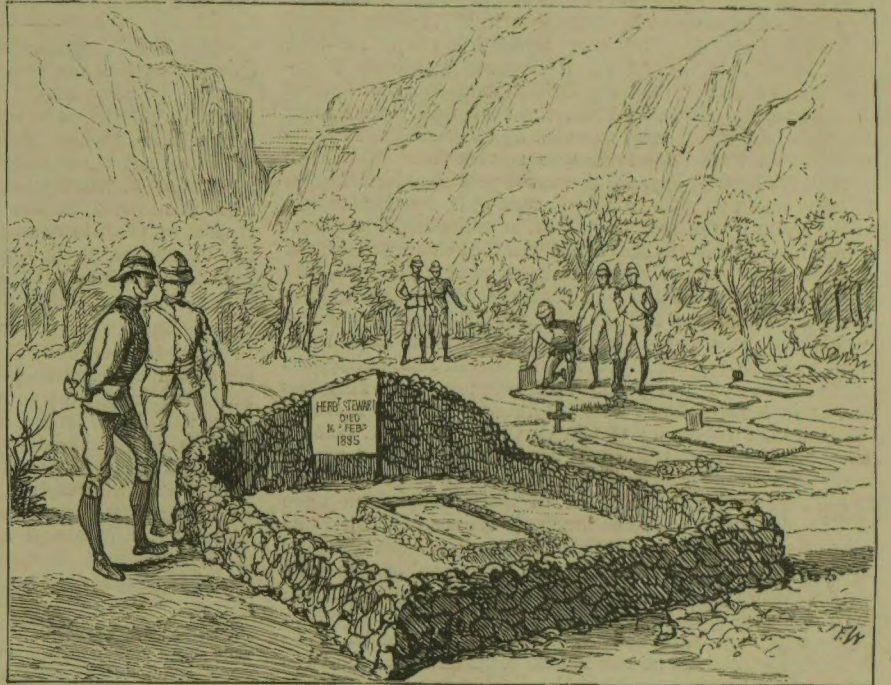
SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1885.

WITH SIXPENCE.  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT By Post, 6d.

## THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.



WRECK OF COL. J. D. STEWART'S STEAMER ON THE ROCKS AT SULEIMANIEH.



GRAVES OF SIR HERBERT STEWART AND OTHER BRITISH OFFICERS AT GAKDUL.

General Sir Herbert Stewart (died at Gakdul).



GORDON'S NATIVE SOLDIERS CARRYING THE WOUNDED TO KORTLI.  
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



## OUR NOTEBOOK

Although the annual contest, as it has for many years now been, between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake (or just the other way), has happily lost some of the absurd factitious importance once attached to it, it is just at present a topic of considerable interest. It may, therefore, be worth while to notice a few points which are constantly discussed on the eve of the race. It is usual to date the series—which has been annual since 1856 only—from 1829, when Oxford won. But that race was rowed at Henley, and ought, of course, to be included among "University meetings at Henley," of which there have been five besides. There was also a race between Oxford and Cambridge (won by the former) at the Thames Regatta, in June, 1844. The University boat-race proper, however, so to speak, has been rowed altogether forty times, of which Oxford has won twenty-one, and Cambridge eighteen. There was one dead-heat (in 1877, when Oxford was winning easily, but bow broke his oar). In 1836, 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842, the course was from Westminster to Putney; and Cambridge won the first four of the five races. Once, in 1846, the race was rowed from Mortlake to Putney, and was won by Cambridge. Twice—in 1856 and 1863—the race was rowed from "Barker's rails" (1200 yards beyond the usual post at Mortlake) to Putney, and was won in the former year by Cambridge, in the latter by Oxford. On all other occasions it has been rowed from Putney to Mortlake. In 1831 the prevalence of cholera prevented the race from being rowed; in 1834, disagreement about locality; in 1835, continued non-acceptance of the challenge of 1834. Since 1836, the only years in which there was no race have been 1837, 1838, 1843, 1844, 1847, 1848, 1850, 1851, 1853, and 1855. In 1846 outriggers (initiated on the Tyne) were first used; in 1857, keel-less boats; in 1873, slides. In 1849 there were two races in the course of the year; Cambridge won the first, Oxford the second, on a foul (the only time the race has been so won). The quickest time is that of Cambridge (in 1873, 19 min. 36 sec.), the first year of the slides, which have not, on the whole, made so much difference in the time as might have been expected; the slowest (since the old days of the Westminster to Putney race, of course) is also that of Cambridge (in 1860, 26 min. 5 sec.). The closest finish (bar the dead-heat) is, perhaps, the half-length by which Cambridge won in 1856, or Oxford in 1867; though, if the difference of course be taken into consideration, the two-thirds of a length by which Cambridge won from Westminster to Putney, in 1840, may be taken to show as gallant a struggle. In 1859, Cambridge, which has been rather unfortunate, filled and sank in the rough water. From 1861 to 1869, both included, the race degenerated into a procession, Oxford always leading. The race is generally rowed on the Saturday before Palm Sunday; but the year before last it was rowed on a Thursday, and last year on a Monday. In conclusion, the race for about a dozen years or more "followed the betting"—that is, the crew on whom betting men laid odds—won the race invariably, but either last year or the year before the "odds were upset," as the saying is, by one of those exceptions which are said to prove or test a general rule.

Berlin and birthdays have been much in men's mouths lately. On the 20th inst. there was Prince Frederic Charles, father-in-law of our Duke of Connaught, celebrating his fifty-seventh birthday; on the 22nd inst. there was the German Emperor's birthday, the eighty-eighth; and meanwhile, a subscription of more than eighty thousand pounds has been subscribed for a national testimonial to be presented to the "man of blood and iron" on his seventieth birthday—the First of April, of all days in the year. Prince Von Bismarck, however, is not to be presented with a "poisson d'Avril," but with the estate of Schönhausen, which one of his ancestors was obliged to sell some two centuries ago. This can hardly be considered a case of the return of the "bad shilling," even if it cannot be regarded as an instance of casting one's bread upon the waters.

Eighty-eight and seventy are, no doubt, respectable ages for an Emperor and a Prince, especially in these days of Nihilism and dynamite; but, now that Mr. Thoms and others have no terrors for the reporters of marvellous ages, a centenarian is coming to be regarded as little more than an "old boy." The other day, however, there came to hand an ancient magazine in which mention is made of one De Cugna, a native of Bengal, who is said to have died in 1566, "aged 370 years," having had "four new sets of teeth," frequent changes of hair "from black to grey and from grey to black," and 700 wives (the number of King Solomon's), "some of whom died, the others he put away" (an equivocal term, applied equally to homicide and divorce). This worthy, we are told, was "an idolator for the first hundred years of his life"; then, having arrived at years of discretion and probably cut his wisdom teeth, he became a Mussulman. It is satisfactory to know that the authority to whom the magazine was indebted for its facts (if indeed they be facts) is or was regarded as "a model of veracity."

The eighty-eighth birthday of the German Emperor has caused many anecdotes of his domestic life to be circulated. One of the most recent bears witness to the kindly relations which exist between the venerable Sovereign and Engel, his faithful valet. The latter is seventy years of age and has rather delicate health, after which his master inquires daily with genuine anxiety. One morning this winter, Engel respectfully intimated that he must retire from active service, and rest for the remainder of his days. "Nonsense," replied the Emperor, with a hearty laugh; "neither you nor I, Engel, have time to think of rest." The subject has never since been broached.

Prince George of Wales will soon be afloat again, and preparations for his accommodation are being pushed on rapidly on board the *Excellent*. The captain's cabin is being refurnished as his sitting-room, and his bed-room will open out of it. Temporary quarters are being prepared for the captain.

One of the most popular French papers is perfectly aghast at some of the monstrosities threatened in the name of fashion, and says that good taste must have vanished from the earth if ladies consent to wear the gold and steel helmets, or the tall edifices of bark adorned with wild flowers and berries, that have appeared in some of the *magasins des nouveautés*.

Egypt continues to be the most interesting scene of events, so far as we English are concerned, though Afghanistan may give us plenty of anxiety. We are lost in admiration of the gallant manner in which our troops, both British and Indian, do whatever is expected of them in the Egyptian Desert; but we can surely give a moment's attention to the behaviour of those splendid Arabs, whose hopeless bravery is simply heroic, and whose necessary slaughter, by hundreds and thousands, it is impossible to contemplate without a feeling of deep sympathy and without a groan of horror and regret.

The Mahdi appears to have his own little difficulties to contend with in his own more immediate neighbourhood. Another "holy man" seems to have arisen, another Mahdi is said to be in the field. When "holy man" meets "holy man," when Mahdi meets Mahdi, we may expect to see something as desperate as the struggle when Greek meets Greek, whether in war or finance. At any rate, the more Mahdis there are to be set by the ears, the more reason we shall have to thank our stars. There is nothing like dissension in the hostile camp; it is better than many reinforcements. But the rumour is almost too good to be true; or the new Mahdi may be a mere bubble.

Private generosity is doing all it can to ameliorate the condition of our troops in Egypt during the long hot months of comparative inaction, when the recovery of the sick will be retarded by the depressing influences of climate, and the healthy will be prone to fall ill of ennui. Sir Allan Young's yacht *Stella* left Portsmouth on Friday laden with two hundred cases of such comforts as folding-chairs, cutlery, drugs, chemicals, essence of beef, sausages, rosewater, ice powder and machines, soda-water, games of all kinds, and, though last not least, a large number of boxes of books given by Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son.

There is a great deal of most unwonted stir at Devonport, and the Admiral and principal dockyard officials are very much to be congratulated on their promptness. The Admiralty telegraphed at the latter end of last week to inquire how many vessels in that port were available for active service, and how soon they could be ready for commission. The reply dispatched in an hour or two was that ten ships could be quite ready in a fortnight, the *Hotspur* being the first. She is a most formidable turret-ship, armour-plated, armed with four formidable guns, and her engines are of 3060-horse power. So many men belonging to the Reserve forces are employed at Devonport, that numbers of labourers have been enrolled in the yard, so that they may be ready to carry on the necessary work if the Reserves are called out.

Thirty years is a long period to look forward to; but the New Hospital for Women, in the Marylebone-road, and the London Hospital both have to wait that length of time for their share in the bequest of the late Dr. Mercer, of Newport, Rhode Island. This gentleman left a certain amount of property to works of religion and benevolence, after some relatives had enjoyed the life interest; and his executrix, Mrs. Anna Pell, wishes two English charities to share in its benefits, and has chosen the above mentioned. Matters are not quite settled; but both these hospitals are eminently deserving, and their needs as well as their efficiency grow annually.

A very valuable volume on the English School of Painting, by the French critic M. Ernest Chesneau, has been published by Messrs. Cassell and Co. It is pleasant to "see ourselves as others see us," when those "others" are as appreciative as M. Chesneau, who really may be said to have discovered some beauties in our art of which we ourselves are but dimly cognisant. The great charm of the book, however, is Professor Ruskin's preface, and the quaint foot-notes, which prove how carefully he considered the book before commending it to the favour of the British public.

The Rothschilds can afford to collect anything they like—diamonds, books, pictures, *bibels*—no matter what, so long as it is rare and costly. Baron Alphonse, of Paris, has just given £10,000 for Gainsborough's picture of Mr. and Mrs. Hibbert, at the Grosvenor Gallery, and will take possession of his treasure on the 28th. By-the-way, Baron Alphonse is not quite sure of his seat at the Académie des Beaux-Arts, in Paris, where he expected to be the successor of the late M. Du Sommerard, some slight informality in the proceedings being alleged as the reason. However, the new candidate can afford to wait.

A delightful little story of Madame De Staël has just come to light in the "Memoirs of Madame De Chateaubriand," which has been published during the last two or three weeks at Bordeaux. The Chateaubriands being at Geneva, Madame De Staël called on them and obtained a promise that on their return from Chamounix they would spend a few days with her at Cappel. Some unforeseen obstacle quite prevented them from going, and the literary lady was sadly disappointed, all the more because, having reckoned on the visit, she had forwarded to Paris an account of her conversations with M. De Chateaubriand, in which she had been so fortunate as to convert him to her own political opinions! He, however, took it in very good part, remarking that Madame De Staël had merely written *un roman de plus*.

When the Princess of Wales gives a garden party it is her custom to invite the guests who have children to bring them also. The result is, that a pretty scene is made still more picturesque by the addition of the gaily-dressed youngsters. Those who were at the last garden party at Marlborough House will remember that Lady Mandeville's sweet twins were the observed of all observers, and that everyone admired the groups of mothers and offspring that lent so much additional beauty to the picture. The example set has very properly and naturally been followed, and Lady Dufferin has taken the fashion with her to Calcutta. At her "at homes" at Government House, now again bright and gay, the usual announcements have been varied by an invitation for matrons to be accompanied by their children, and the innovation has given extreme satisfaction to all who are fortunate enough to be on her Ladyship's list.

Dublin does not now boast so many rich social institutions that they can afford to quarrel or even compete with each other. Yet, in their loyal anxiety to give a fitting entertainment in honour of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Kildare-street and Sackville-street Clubs were nearly giving offence to a large body of Dublin citizens who desired, in a similar manner, to mark their appreciation of the visit of their Royal guests. Happily, matters have been arranged, and a magnificent ball is to be given, on joint accounts, at the beautiful grounds of the Royal Dublin Society at Ball's Bridge. This is a locality which is not unused to festivities, though of different character to the gaiety now projected, for it is really a part of Donnybrook, where the annual fair, sung of by song-writers and dreaded by the constabulary, used to take place. As all differences have been made up, there is now no danger of a member of the Kildare-street Club challenging a citizen to "tread on the tail of his coat," or of a Sackville-street habitué flourishing a shillalegh over the head of a municipal official; these, according to the melodramatist, being the principal occupations of Irishmen who are enjoying themselves.

Thames anglers have had a narrow escape of being deprived of their beloved relaxation. In the draught of the Thames River Bill there was a clause to the effect that no craft was to be moored within two hundred yards of a riparian property, or within sight of a dwelling house. Had this become law, fishing in the Thames from the unoffending punt would have been put a stop to; and the value of the pleasant river-side inns and cottages must have been depreciated enormously. The danger has, however, been averted; and the disciples of Izaak Walton will be undisturbed in their efforts after the shiny roach and playful barbel. But the question arises, how many regular fishermen who depend on spending all their leisure at Teddington or Marlow were aware of the calamity that threatened them. Very few, indeed, we should think. People who have been accustomed to a certain ordinary pleasure, seem strangely inactive in preserving it. Yet the wails would have been loud and many had the Thames River Bill passed in its entirety.

Modern English dramatists are frequently taunted because they derive so much inspiration from French and German plays. Now the foreigners are retaliating, and translating such works as they think are worthy of that honour. Some months ago the "Silver King" was translated into German, and now Mr. W. S. Gilbert's opera, "Pinafore," is undergoing a process of preparation for the Dutch stage. The circumstance calls to mind a remark of Mr. Burnand given by himself in a sketch of his own works. "Happy Thoughts," said he, "have been very successful, and have even been translated into Dutch. I do not know how they read, but they looked very funny." How strange, indeed, will "the ruler of the Queen's Navee," "Hardly ever," and "Dear little Buttercup," sound in Dutch, is a secret which the Hollanders alone will be able to divulge.

Shaw, the cricketer, is known to be at present in Australia with a team of Englishmen, who are playing matches against the "cornstalks," as the Australians are playfully called. Shaw and his team on the 17th inst. sustained the second of the only two defeats they are believed to have met with in a "representative match" since their arrival. They were beaten at Sydney very unexpectedly, going in for their second innings with a score of 269 against 309; they made no more than 77, and the Australians then went in and made the required 38 for the loss of two wickets.

The death of the Rev. James White, the youngest brother of Henry Kirke White, at the age of ninety-seven, is an event not without interest to the student of literary history. When Mr. White was a youth, his brother Henry, having won "a high poetical reputation," died at the age of twenty-one. Lord Byron deplored his loss in verse; Southey, with a noble disinterestedness, as natural to him as selfishness is to most men, edited the young poet's remains for the benefit of his family. Genius or the highest order was discovered in his poetry, his biography became extremely popular, and a poet of some note declared that the ardent youth, who killed himself by severe study, had won a deathless name. When James White was young, all these and many more indications of Henry's popularity must have been hourly familiar, and the common talk of the family. Nearly eighty years have passed since then, and James White has lived through them to witness the waning reputation of his brother and its final extinction. The pure memory of Kirke White is embalmed in Southey's genial pages; but in counting up the poets of the century no place in the list is found for his name. This is not surprising, for posterity does not judge of a man by what he might have done but by what he has actually done. It should be remembered, however, that nearly all Kirke White's poems were written before he was nineteen, and that if Keats had died at twenty-one he would have left no higher title to fame. To be a distinguished poet at seventeen was a position reserved for Chatterton alone.



## THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

Our Illustrations of the late campaign of Lord Wolseley's army, which has been concluded, resulting in the withdrawal of his head-quarters this week from Korti to Dongola, are nearly at an end. Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist, furnishes a Sketch on the returning march across the Desert, with some of the British wounded, including the lamented General Sir Herbert Stewart, carried by native Soudanese soldiers of Gordon's troops, some two hundred of whom, it will be remembered, had come down in the steam-boats from Khartoum, and had joined the British camp at Gubat, a few days before Khartoum surrendered to the Mahdi. Sir Herbert Stewart died of his wounds soon after his arrival at Gakdul; and his grave at that place, with the graves of several others, carefully prepared and adorned by their military comrades, is shown in another of our Artist's Sketches. We publish one more of the Views on the Nile banks sketched by the late Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Coveny, who commanded the battalion of the 42nd (Black Watch) Royal Highlanders at the battle of Kerbikan, and was there killed in action. It represents that part of the river just above the Gerendid Cataract, nearly opposite Hamdab, where the flotilla of whale-boats conveying General Earle's troops got into smooth water as they ascended the Nile, about the third week in January, and down which they have since passed, with much greater ease, on their return to Merawi and to Korti. We are indebted also to an officer of the 38th (South Staffordshire) Regiment, Lieutenant Poulett Weatherley, who was with the party sent forward to visit the scene of the murder of Colonel J. D. Stewart and Mr. Frank Power, near the Fifth Cataract of the Nile, for a Sketch of the wreck of the Khartoum steamer that conveyed those gentlemen, with M. Herbin, the French Consul, and several Greek traders with their families, so far down the river. It was on Sept. 18, after parting company with the two other steamers which General Gordon had sent down to bombard Berber, that this vessel, the *Abdai*, struck on a rock at Suleimanieh, where the wreck of her is still lying, as shown in our correspondent's Sketch, taken on Feb. 20; the whole party got ashore in the boats, and Colonel Stewart, with Mr. Power, M. Herbin, and Hassan Bey, entered a house to confer with the chief of the local tribe, Suleiman Wad Gamr, who seemed willing to lend them assistance for the overland journey to Merawi. The murderous treachery of Wad Gamr had arranged that the house should be presently surrounded by a crowd of men, who rushed in upon the European visitors and slew them, after a brief desperate conflict; the Greeks, of whom there were twelve, including several women, were also killed, and their bodies were thrown into the Nile. Colonel John Donald Stewart, formerly of the 11th Hussars, was the owner of a good estate in the North of Ireland, but had been Vice-Consul in Asia Minor, and latterly employed in the inspection of prisons in Egypt, and in valuable investigations concerning the state of the Soudan. He accompanied General Gordon from London to Khartoum, in January and February last year; and his death has been a great loss to the British Government. Mr. Power was *Times* correspondent and acting British Consul at Khartoum.

The new military expedition of General Sir Gerald Graham in the neighbourhood of Souakim, where a smaller force under the same commander fought the sanguinary battles of El Teb and Tamai about a twelvemonth ago, has begun active operations during the past week, and its first experiences have been rather severe. On Friday week, as had been anticipated, a portion of the force collected at Souakim marched inland four or five miles towards Hashéen, at the foot of the hills, after a "reconnaissance," or experimental advance movement, the day before. Some four thousand of Osman Digna's followers, armed mostly with spears and swords, made a brief stand on a ridge, from which they were driven by the Berkshire Regiment and the Marine Light Infantry, with the Guards, and part of the Indian Contingent, including the 9th Bengal Lancers, as supports. Expelled from this position, Osman's men retreated southwards towards Tamai, along a route on which, for good reasons, their assailants did not follow them. Others of them made off in a westerly direction, while they were shelled by the artillery. It would seem as if the enemy's object was to draw the British force onwards. Parties of Arabs were working round by the right of the British position, but were scattered by the 5th Lancers. Nine on the British side were killed, including Captain M. D. Dallison, of the Scots Guards, and nearly forty wounded; the enemy lost three or four hundred. The British force then constructed an encampment in three "zerebas," or inclosures of hedges rudely formed of piles of cut mimosa-bushes; these zerebas were arranged on a diagonal line, touching each other at corners, from south-west to north-east; the middle inclosure, which was more than twice as large as the other two, was occupied by the Indian troops, while the Berkshire Regiment was in one of the outer zerebas, and the Marines were in the other. At each end of this encampment was a circular redoubt, of sand-bags, with two Gardner guns in each redoubt, manned by sailors of the Naval Brigade. The ground for some distance around was covered with thick bush. On Sunday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, the soldiers were eating their dinner, when they were surprised by a sudden attack of four thousand Arabs breaking into the middle zereba. Brigadier-General Sir John McNeill, who was in command, rallied his troops instantly, and there was a fierce fight during twenty minutes, till the enemy were repulsed, but the British loss was considerable, six officers and ninety-six men being killed, a hundred and forty wounded, and seventy missing. Among the officers killed were Lieutenant Seymour, R.N., of H.M.S. Dolphin, Lieutenant Swinton, of the Berkshire Regiment, Captain Romilly and Lieutenant Newman, of the Royal Engineers, and Major Von Beverhondt, of the Indian Contingent. Six hundred camels and a great number of horses and mules, belonging to the British force, were killed or hamstringed, or otherwise lost, which will make a difficulty of transport. The Arabs, who fought with amazing courage, had more than a thousand killed; some of them were young boys, and the dead bodies of women have been found on the field. On Monday morning, Sir Gerald Graham came out from Souakim with the Scots Guards and Coldstream Guards, having sent the Grenadier Guards before to aid in protecting the encampment. The Indian troops, accompanied by the Grenadier Guards, then returned to Souakim, leaving the position in charge of the Scots and Coldstream Guards, with the Berkshire Regiment, East Surrey Regiment, and Marines. Convoys between Souakim and the camp were twice attacked by the enemy on Tuesday.

The contract for constructing the Irish Citizens' Industrial Exhibition at Dublin was signed last Saturday. The building is to cost £130,1, and is to be completed within ten weeks.

Lord Ab-rare presided last Saturday afternoon at the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Dulwich High School, in connection with the Girls' Public Day School Company. The ceremony took place in the hall of the Dulwich College, in the presence of a large number of the students.

## MUSIC.

## THE BACH CHOIR.

This institution gave a grand celebration of the bicentenary of the birth of the great Leipzig composer on Saturday afternoon (the anniversary of the event), by the performance of his Mass in B minor ("Die Hohe Messe"), at the Royal Albert Hall. This great work is the most important of several of the kind left by Bach. It had lain in comparative oblivion until produced by the Bach Choir in 1876, the year in which this institution was established. Several repetitions were given by the choir, but none on so grand a scale as the performance of last Saturday. The vastness of style and sublimity of the mass render it especially suitable for Saturday's celebration, and for the immense space in which it was then performed. An interesting feature of the occasion was the use of trumpet and oboi d'amore parts as written by the composer. The last-named instruments are now obsolete, and those used on Saturday were manufactured for the Bach Choir's concert of last month. The mass was given with imposing effect by a fine orchestra and chorus, numbering about six hundred performers. The principal solo singers were Miss A. Williams, Madame Patey, and Mr. E. Lloyd; Signor Foli having been, on account of his indisposition, suddenly replaced by Mr. Kempton. As with Handel, so with Bach, his choral writing is that which is most effective, the pieces for solo voices being dwarfed by the immense grandeur of those for the chorus; and this is especially the case in so vast a space as that of the Albert Hall. Each choral division of the mass produced a profound impression, particularly the opening "Kyrie," the "Gloria," the "Cum Sancto," the "Crucifixus," the "Et Resurrexit," the "Confiteor," and the "Sanctus." The elaborate orchestral details were excellently rendered, especially the incidental obligati accompaniments for violin (Mr. Carrodus), flute (Mr. Svendsen), oboi d'amore (Mr. Horton and Mr. Lebon), and horn (Mr. Mann). Dr. Stainer presided skilfully at the organ, and Mr. Otto Goldschmidt conducted with earnestness and judgment. There was a very large attendance.

At St. James's Hall another Bach celebration was given by Mr. Oscar Beringer, whose concert consisted of performances of four pianoforte concertos by Bach—one for a single instrument, one for two, one for three, and one for four pianofortes. In that for one piano, and in his association in each of the other instances, Mr. Beringer played with artistic skill and style. The pianists who co-operated with him were Mr. Franklin Taylor, Mr. Walter Bache, and Mr. Alfred Richter, all worthy of the occasion. Madame Antoinette Sterling sang two songs of Bach, and Mr. Manns conducted the select string band by which the concertos were accompanied.

Yet another Bach celebration—a partial one—was given at the afternoon Popular Concert of last Saturday, when the second part of the programme consisted of the following pieces of music by the composer referred to—the chromatic fantasia and fugue for pianoforte solo, the prelude and fugue from the sonata in G minor for violin alone, the third of the six sonatas for piano and violin, and two songs, "My heart ever faithful" (with violoncello obbligato by Herr Hausmann), and "Thine heart, oh give me, dearest." The pianist, the violinist, and the vocalist having been, respectively, Mlle. Kleeberg, Herr Joachim, and Miss C. Elliot, it need scarcely be said that the performances were excellent. In the first part of the programme, which was miscellaneous, Miss C. Myers was the vocalist. Mr. Deacon was the accompanist.

"The Rose of Sharon" was performed at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) week, conducted by the composer, Mr. A. C. Mackenzie, who came expressly from Italy for the purpose. A specialty of the occasion was the co-operation of Madame Albani, who sang, for the first time, the important music of the title-character with great charm in the love passages, and with dramatic power in those of a more declamatory kind. The other principal solo singers were, as before, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. An excellent band and chorus were engaged, and the performance was altogether a very fine one.

The Saturday Afternoon Crystal Palace Concert of last week possessed an historical interest, the programme having comprised pieces by composers the dates of whose birth range from 1557 to 1813; instrumental and vocal pieces by Gabrieli, Purcell, Rameau, Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Wagner having been given. This week's Saturday Concert is to include the choral symphony and other works of Beethoven.

An excellent musical entertainment was given to the patients of the Brompton Hospital for Diseases of the Chest on Tuesday evening under the direction of Mr. Lindsay Sloper, several vocalists and instrumentalists of note giving their services.

Mr. J. H. Bonawitz's opera, "Irma," was repeated at St. George's Hall on Tuesday evening.

Miss De Warren Fitzhugh (vocalist) gave a morning concert at Prince's Hall on Wednesday.

The London Musical Society gave the first concert of the season during this week. The programme included the first performances in England of Dvorák's "Legenden," Schumann's "Sängers Fluch" (ballad), and Rheinberger's "Christoforus Legend." Our comments must be reserved for next week.

The annual concert by the professional students of the London Academy of Music, under the direction of Professor Wylde, took place yesterday (Friday), at St. James's Hall.

The last concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society's present season was to take place yesterday (Friday) evening with a performance of "Elijah."

The Musical Artists' Society give the thirty-fifth performance of new compositions at Willis's Rooms this evening.

An orchestral and choral concert will be given at the Guildhall this (Saturday) afternoon by the orchestra and Choir of the Guildhall School of Music, directed by Mr. Weist Hill.

Mr. Benham gave his second pianoforte recital at Steinway Hall, and Mr. Isidore De Lara and M. Henri Logé gave their second "Soirée Artistique" at Prince's Hall during this week.

Performances of sacred music are announced for Good Friday at the Royal Albert Hall—where "The Messiah" is to be given—and at the Crystal Palace and at St. James's Hall.

The Edinburgh University Society recently gave the eighteenth annual concert in the Music-Hall. Sir Herbert Oakeley (Edinburgh Professor) conducted. A varied programme of vocal and instrumental music was performed to the satisfaction of a large and appreciative audience.

At the meeting of the Society of Arts on Wednesday Mr. A. J. Ellis read a paper on the "Musical Scales of Various Nations," illustrated by playing the scales, and occasionally strains, on properly tuned instruments, forming a continuation of the paper on the "History of Musical Pitch," read by Mr. Ellis before the society in 1880.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

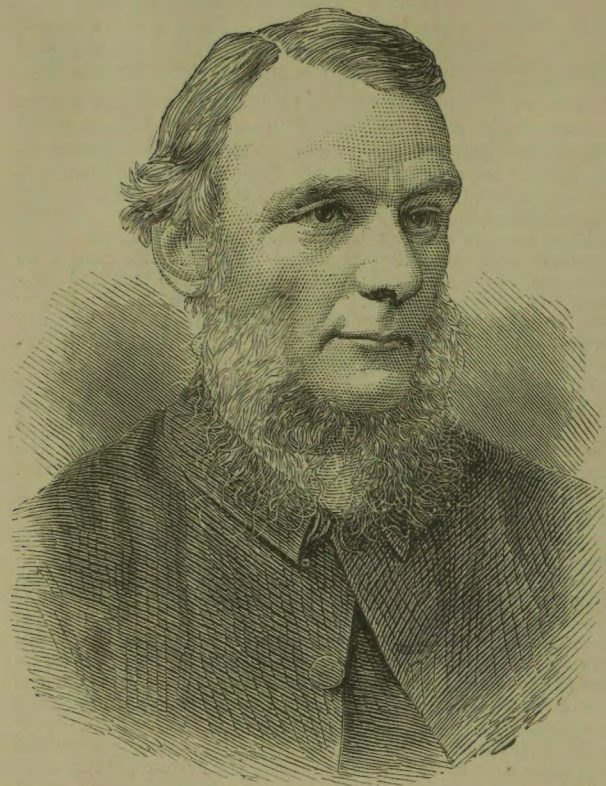
When it was announced that Mr. Pinero had written a farcical comedy, or a farce, or at any rate an extravagance, and that it was to be produced at the Court Theatre, it was considered necessary to issue an apologetic placard. It was assumed that there would be much virtuous indignation thereat, and that the newspapers would teem with protests at the desecration of a theatre supposed to be devoted to comedy. We were told that the children of the House of Molière in the Rue de Richelieu, Paris, occasionally made merry in a very extravagant fashion, and that really there was no harm in making merry even in Sloane-square. The full force of this semi-official apology was never very apparent. Modern comedy is so extremely like farce that it would be a difficult matter to distinguish between them; and why the house that had produced the "Parvenu" and "A Miliner's Bill" should have been so nervous at announcing "The Magistrate" is not altogether clear. All that the public wants is a good entertainment, of whatever kind it may be—tragedy, comedy, farce, or burlesque. Those who like literary plays very naturally ask permission to enjoy them without having their attention distracted by the cackling of small wits and buffoons; those who like farces—who does not?—would resent the insult of cheap sneers from the affected and the cultured. Mr. Burnand labours under the impression that there is a "dead set" made at him because he uses music-hall songs in his burlesques. Not a bit of it. Burlesques would be dull things, indeed, without the adventitious aid of the music-hall. All that the ordinary common-sense person requires is a song, and not a scream. The music-hall repertoire is surely not so exhausted that its minstrelsy is best represented by a vulgar shout, as distracting to the nerves as the yell of the newspaper boys with their special editions, or the bawling of a periwinkle man at tea-time on a quiet Sunday afternoon. There is enough noise in London without its transference to the stage in the guise of a music-hall song.

As it turns out, "The Magistrate" is a very excellent farce indeed, even a funnier play than Mr. Pinero's "Rocket," and that surely is very high praise. It is founded on a thoroughly humorous idea; it contains what all popular plays should contain—not one good part or two good parts, but opportunities for smart character-acting throughout the cast; and, best of all, it is written with a dry humour and quaintness of expression very seldom found in the best plays of the kind. The rare cleverness of Mr. Pinero consists in utilising the very scenes so popular at the lower French theatres and never once tasting the forbidden fruit. A West-End supper-room on the stage, without so much as the rustle of a gown, the fall of a veil, or the sight of a domino that could raise a blush on the fair face of Mr. Gilbert's "young lady of fifteen," is in itself a very remarkable achievement. Whether that young lady might not raise awkward questions regarding the Eton lad; who is in reality far older than he is represented to be, and is consequently overwhelmed with the gratuitous attentions of the little governess and the pretty housemaid, is a point that need not further be discussed. This is a side issue, and does not conflict with the rare comicality of the austere police magistrate, who is tempted from his allegiance to veracity and propriety by a strip of a lad; who is made the victim of an awkward dilemma bringing him in contact with the police, and, having run the gauntlet of the whole of the "A" Division, finds himself presiding in his own court, sitting in judgment on his personal friends, and condemning his own wife and sister-in-law to a short period of imprisonment without the option of a fine. Mr. Posket is simply one of the best comic characters that has been introduced into farce since the days of Buckstone, Compton, and Charles Mathews. It has tragic possibilities in it that would have delighted Robson. With what a cold sweat of agitation, with what a sense of nervous exhaustion, would not the Robson of the Olympic days have described the flight of the police magistrate from Leicester-square to Kilburn! This is in the highest vein of elevated comic writing. Who could not have played Mr. Posket? Toole, Terry, David James might well have given their heads and ears for such a character. But there is one actor that I should have liked to see play it, though I doubt not I shall be laughed at for saying so. I should like to have seen Irving's idea of this terror-haunted magistrate. For of course there are two Irvings. I mean the Irving of Jingle, and Digby Grant, and Cliveven renown. Irving, the comedian, in its broadest sense. Do not let it be implied from this that Mr. Arthur Cecil does not play the part extremely well. He does. The play owes a great deal to his skill, intensity, and cleverness. But it is a part with grand opportunities in it. It requires as much power as finish, as much intensity as detail. Mr. John Clayton is as good as can be as an Indian Colonel bursting with chivalrous sentiment, but perpetually doomed to do the shabby thing. His anxiety when he is compelled to send the friend who is supping with him to shiver on a wet balcony whilst he entertains two ladies who have forced themselves upon him, is excellently rendered, and is only equalled by his dilemma when he wants to tell the police magistrate that he is going to try his own wife, but is forced to be silent owing to the punctiliousness of his magisterial friend. These two characters alone are able to make the fortune of any farce. But when we add to them Mrs. John Wood as a widow with a secret; Miss Marion Terry as a hungry sister doomed to conceal her appetite out of regard for her relations who seek her, and which she plays with a delightful sense of humour; Mr. F. Kerr, who gives an unexaggerated and truthful picture of a modern young swell afflicted with sentiment; and Mr. Eversfield, as the irrepressible Eton boy, enough has been said to show that Mr. Pinero, actor like, provides the company all round with excellent parts. Nearly every one of the minor characters is well played. What could be more clever and natural than the sketches from the life of the police inspector, the police-court chief clerk, the restaurant keeper, the waiter, and the Irish sergeant of police? Two things are not quite so clear to the critical mind. Why should the second police magistrate be permitted to force that not very laughable jest about taking jujubes, and over-elaborate the business connected with it? And why should Mr. Posket's butler indulge in such horrible grimaces? When the jujubes have been boldly and bodily cut out, and when the chief butler ceases to make so much capital out of a grin, there will be really no fault whatever to find with "The Magistrate." It is quite clear that the public likes this class of entertainment, or it would not be so liberally patronised. In this instance, Mr. Pinero has given us farce of the best possible kind, and it deserves to succeed.

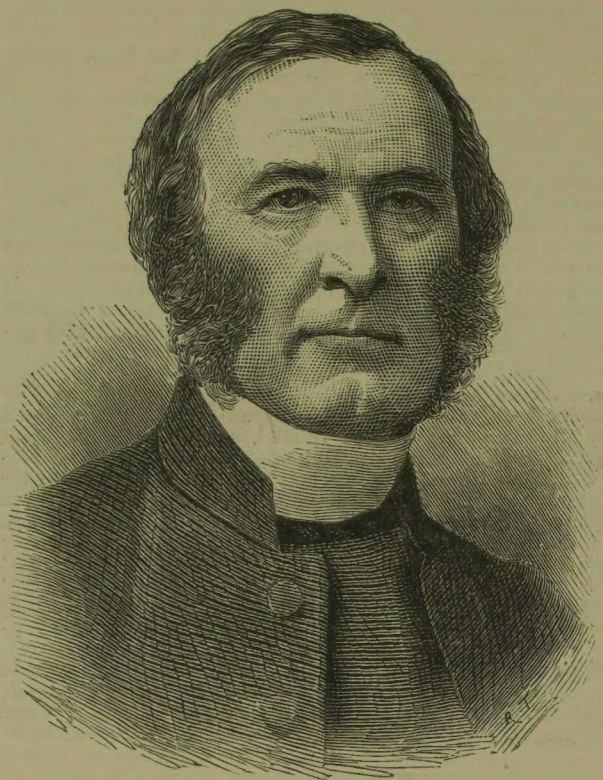
C. S.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's exhilarating entertainment at St. George's Hall will reopen on Easter Monday at three and eight. At the afternoon performance a new piece will be produced entitled "Hobbies," written by H. P. Stephens and W. Yardley; the music by George Gear. Mr. Corney Grain, the most amusing of entertainers, will also provide a new Musical Sketch, entitled "A Vocal Recital."





THE RIGHT REV. E. H. BICKERSTETH, BISHOP OF EXETER.



THE RIGHT REV. F. TEMPLE, D.D., BISHOP OF LONDON.



THE RIGHT REV. E. KING, D.D., BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

## T H R E E N E W B I S H O P S .

The Right Rev. Frederick Temple, D.D., the new Bishop of London, is son of the late Major Temple, sometime Governor of Sierra Leone. He was born on Nov. 30, 1821, and was educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, taking double first-class honours in 1842. Having been ordained by Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, he held the Principalship of the Government Training College at Kneller Hall, Twickenham, from 1848 to 1855; from the latter date to 1858 he was employed as one of the Inspectors of Schools. In 1858 he was elected Head Master of Rugby School. This post he held for eleven years with remarkable

success. He was for some years a select preacher at Oxford, and one of the chaplains in ordinary to the Queen. He was consecrated successor of Bishop Phillpotts in the see of Exeter in 1869. He was Bampton Lecturer at Oxford last year. Dr. Temple married, in 1876, Miss Beatrice Blanche Lascelles, daughter of the late Right Hon. William Lascelles, M.P., and cousin of the Earl of Harewood. The ceremony of the confirmation of Bishop Temple was performed last Tuesday, with the prescribed forms, at Bow Church in Cheapside.

The Right Rev. Edward Henry Bickersteth, who succeeds Bishop Temple at Exeter, is the only son of the late Rev.

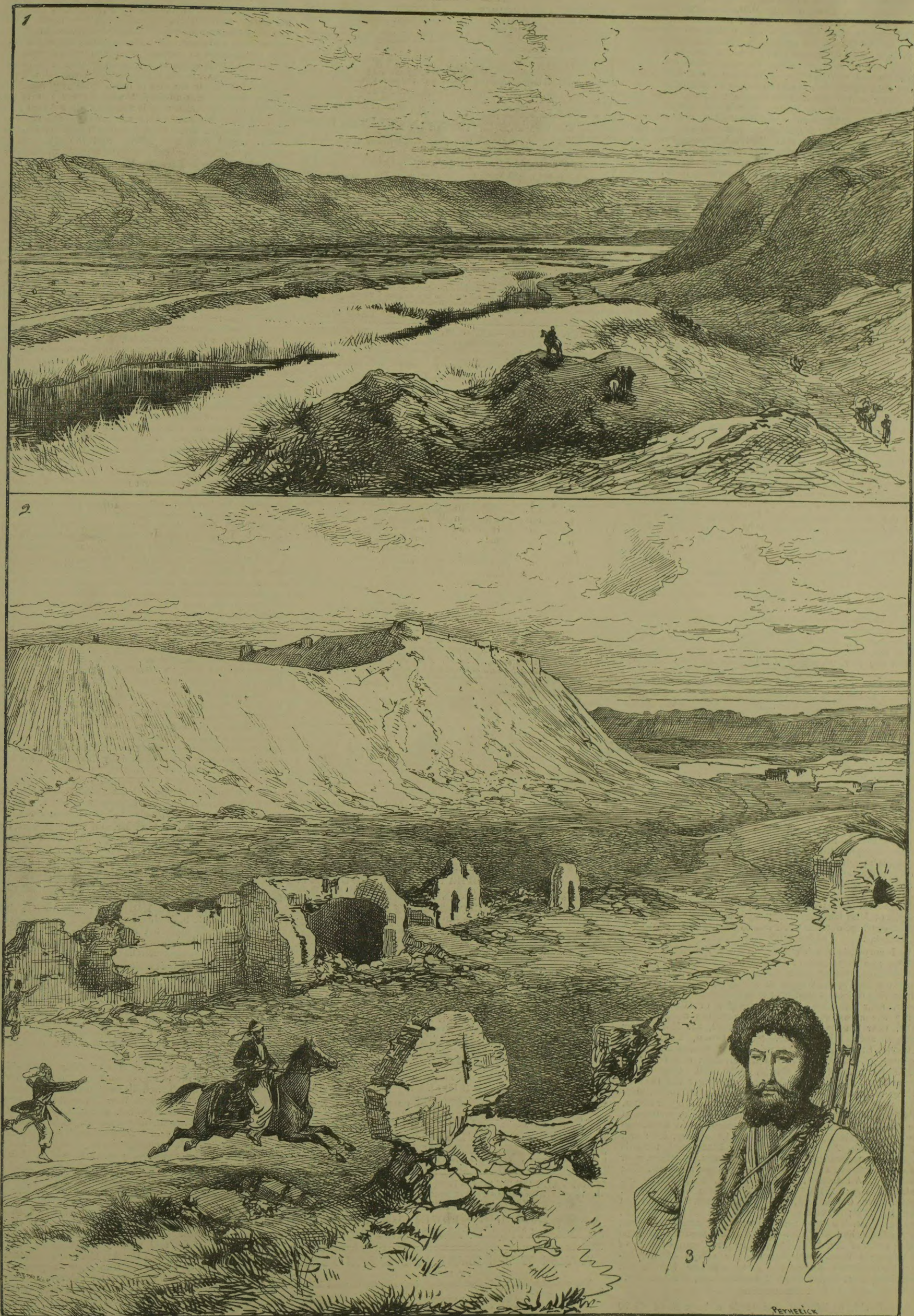
Edward Bickersteth, of Watton, Herts, and was born in London in 1825. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he won the Chancellor's medal for English verse each year of his residence. In 1848 Mr. Bickersteth was ordained by the late Bishop Stanley, of Norwich. Having held two country cures, in Norfolk and Dorsetshire, Mr. Bickersteth thirty years ago was appointed Vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead. He is author of "Yesterday, To-day, and for Ever," and other religious poems, while his "Hymnal Companion" is used in many English churches. Among his other works are a commentary on the New Testament and



THE KHAN'S KIBITKA: THE KHAN STARTING FOR A RAID.

FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. SIMPSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.





1. The Bund-i-Nadri, or Irrigation Dam of the Murghab River. 2. The Arg or Citadel of Maruchak, on the Murghab. 3. Kurban Ali (a Ferozkohi), Chief Huntsman to the Governor of Herat.

WITH THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. SIMPSON.



several treatises on the special offices of the Prayer-Book. He is a member of the committees of the Church Missionary Society and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. His appointment to the Deanery of Gloucester preceded by a few weeks his elevation to the Episcopal Bench.

The Right Rev. Edward King, D.D., the new Bishop of Lincoln, was born in 1829, and is son of the late Ven. Archdeacon King, in that part of Essex which was formerly included in the diocese of Rochester. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1851, and that of M.A. in 1855. He was ordained by the Bishop of Oxford, the late Dr. Wilberforce, about the latter date, and held during four years the Curacy of Wheatley, near Oxford, after which he became Chaplain and Lecturer at Cuddesdon College, under Bishop Wilberforce, and in 1863 succeeded the Rev. Mr. Swiney as Principal of that college. This office was held by Mr. King for ten years, till he was nominated Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology in the University of Oxford, and obtained the degree of D.D., becoming at the same time a Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford. His instructions and example in this professorship have gained him the esteem of a large part of the younger clergy.

The Portrait of Bishop Temple is from a photograph by Mr. A. Browning, Exeter; that of Bishop Bickersteth, from one by Messrs. Boning and Small, of Baker-street; and that of Bishop King, from one by Messrs. Hills and Saunders, of Oxford.

## THE CHURCH.

The crypt of the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, was crowded on Tuesday on the confirmation of Dr. Temple to the office of Bishop of London.

At Lincoln yesterday week the Greater Chapter met in the Cathedral, when the Rev. Canon King was formally elected Bishop of the diocese.—Dr. Wordsworth, who recently resigned the see, died at Harewood, near Leeds, last Saturday night.

By permission of the Rev. H. G. Sprigg, Vicar of Christ Church, Battersea, the ground attached to that church has been thrown open to the public by the Metropolitan Public Garden, &c., Association, who have laid this ground out as a garden, supplied the necessary seats, appointed a caretaker, and bear the cost of its maintenance.

Miss Chaffin Grove, who a few years since presented an organ to Salisbury Cathedral, has made a beneficent gift to the parish church at Wincanton. The living of that church was worth £200. After the offertory at a recent service at the church she presented at the communion-table the great tithes attaching to the parish, which represent a total value of not less than £10,000. This will raise the value of the living to between £600 and £700 a year.

The Ven. Archdeacon Sanders, Archdeacon of Exeter, was on Monday installed as Chancellor of the Cathedral in that diocese. The following clergymen have been appointed Prebendaries:—The Rev. E. N. Dumbleton, St. James's, Exeter; the Rev. E. G. Sandford, of Landkey, Barnstaple; and the Rev. F. C. Hingeston-Randolph, of Ringmore, Kingsbridge. The Rev. Canon Lee, Exeter, has been appointed Treasurer; and the Rev. Prebendary Bartholomew, of Cornwood, Sub-Dean.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. Seymour R. Coxe, M.A., Rector of Baconsthorpe, Norfolk, to the Vicarage of Stamfordham, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. F. Bigge.—The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. Henry A. Hall, Vicar of Holy Trinity, parish church of St. Philip and Jacob Without, Bristol, to the living of Swindon, Wilts, void by the preferment of the Rev. G. H. Bailly to the Rectory of Lydiard Tregoze.—By the death, in his eightieth year, of the Rev. Thomas Drosier, the living of Colebrook, near Copplestone, Devon, of the value of £300 a year, falls to the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

The picturesque old Church of St. James, Whitfield, Glossop, has, through the thoughtful generosity of Miss Wood, a resident, been furnished with a new clock of very superior construction, manufactured by the eminent firm of J. W. Benson, at their steam factory for turret clocks on Ludgate-hill. The clock has four dials, and strikes the quarter Cambridge chimes. The pendulum is compensated to counteract the variations of temperature.—A beautiful window (by Mayer, of Munich) has been put up in St. George's Cathedral, Capetown, to the memory of the late Right Rev. Henry Alexander Douglas, Bishop of Bombay, who for some years prior to his appointment to that see was Dean of Capetown. The central figures are Our Blessed Lord, with hand extended over St. Peter, who is kneeling at His feet to receive His blessing preparatory to going forth to teach all nations, whilst in the background are three of the other disciples. This window is the gift of Miss Mary Arthur, the foundress of St. George's Orphanage, whose devoted work was so highly appreciated by Dean Douglas.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting at the Society's house, No. 7, Whitehall, on the 19th inst. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building a new church at Preston, St. Saviour, near Brighton, £120; enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Brill, All Saints', near Thame, Bucks, £40; Bexhill, St. Mark, near Hastings, £50; Exborne, St. Mary, Devon, £30; Great Wollaston, St. John the Evangelist, near Shrewsbury, £15; Tangmere, St. Andrew, near Chichester, £20; and Wentnor, St. Michael, near Bishop's Castle, Salop, £30. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Building Fund towards building mission churches at Dudley, in the parish of Killingworth, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, £25; and High Felling, Durham, £30. The following grants for works completed were also paid:—Towards building new churches at Middleton Junction, St. Gabriel, near Chadderton, Lancashire, £50; and South Lambeth, All Saints', Surrey, £220; and towards enlarging or restoring the churches at Aston, St. Giles, near Ludlow, Hereford, £15; Chard, Somerset (on account), £75; Frindsbury, All Saints', near Rochester, £50; Hope, St. Cynfarch, near Mold, Flint, £15; Little Waltham, St. Martin, near Chelmsford, £10; Nottingham, Emanuel (on account), £200; Staverton, St. Mary, near Daventry, £15; Upholland, St. Thomas, near Wigan, £60; and West Ham, Essex, mission building, £20.—In consequence of the intended pulling down of No. 7, Whitehall, by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests, the offices of the Incorporated Church Building Society will be transferred, immediately after Easter, to No. 2, Dean's-yard, Westminster.

Miss Heald, of Lincoln, has made a bequest of £5000 pounds to the Yorkshire College at Leeds.

The Irish Church Bench of Bishops—Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin, presiding—met last Saturday to decide on the election for the Bishopric of Meath. Neither Dr. Bell nor Dean Reichel having the requisite two-thirds majority of clergy and laity, an objection to the validity of the return was raised; and action was deferred, in order that the Synod Court might deal with the controverted legal question.

## BIRTH.

On the 23rd inst., at 9, Montagu-square, the Hon. Mrs. William Warren Vernon, of a daughter.

The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

**EASTER ARRANGEMENTS.—LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.**—ALL EXPRESS AND ORDINARY RETURN TICKETS will be extended as usual. **EXTRA TRAINS FOR ISLE OF WIGHT.**—The 4.55 p.m. from Victoria and London Bridge will convey passengers for Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Newport, and Cowes, on April 1 and 3 (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class).

**BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY, AND ON GOOD FRIDAY, A CHEAP FIRST CLASS TRAIN** from Victoria 10.15 a.m. and 12.50 p.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

**VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON.—EASTER MONDAY.**—The March Past of the Volunteers, at the Grand Stand on the Brighton Race Course, will take place about 11.30 a.m. A SPECIAL FIRST CLASS EXPRESS-TRAIN will leave Victoria 9.30 a.m.; returning from Brighton 4.45 p.m. Fare there and back, 15s. First Class; 17s. Pullman Car. These Tickets will be available to return by any Train, according to class, any day up to and including Monday, April 13.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—FREQUENT DIRECT TRAINS.**—DAILY to the Crystal Palace from London Bridge, New Cross; also from Victoria, York-road, Kensington, West Brompton, and Chelsea.

**BRANCH BOOKING OFFICES.**—For the convenience of Passengers who may desire to take their Tickets in advance, the following Branch Booking Offices, in addition to those at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations, are now open for the issue of Tickets to all Stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, to the Isle of Wight, Paris, and the Continent, &c.:—The Company's General West-End Booking-Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, W., and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings (under the Grand Hotel), Trafalgar-square. Hay's City Agency, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. Cook's Tourist Offices, Ludgate-circus. Gaze's Tourist Offices, 142, Strand. Jakins' Office, "The Red Cap," Camden-road. Whiteley's, Westbourne-grove, Lettis and Co., 33, King William-street, City. Tickets issued at these Offices will be dated to suit the convenience of passengers. These Two Offices will remain open until 10.0 p.m. on April 1, 2, and 4. For full particulars of Times, Fares, &c., see Handbills and Time-Book, to be had at all Stations, and at any of the above Branch Booking Offices. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

**MONTE CARLO.—MUSICAL SEASON (CONCERTS, REPRESENTATIONS).**

In addition to the usual Concerts, directed by Monsieur Ronco Accursi, the Société des Bains de Mer de Monaco has authorised M. Pasdeloup to arrange a Series of Extraordinary Grand Musical Entertainments (Concerts, Representations) this Winter.

The services of the following distinguished Artists have been already retained:—Messieurs Kreuss, Messieurs Faure, Devéria, Verguet, Salla, Capoul, Donadio, Borkstein, Frank-Duvernoy, Couturier, Bellora, Villaret, Simmet, &c. Added to which the celebrated Instrumentalists will appear:

**VIOLINISTS:** Mons. Sivori, Mons. Marsik, Miss N. Carpenter, American artist, 1st Conservatoire Prize, 1883.

**PIANISTS:** Mons. Pianté, Mons. Th. Ritter, Madame Essipoff.

**HARPIST:** Mons. Hasselemans.

These Extraordinary Representations will be given each Wednesday and Saturday, commencing the end of January and terminating the middle of March. M. Pasdeloup has the excellent idea to terminate each concert by fragments of operas, in costume, and scenery—viz.:

1st Concert.	LES HUGUENOTS.	Fourth Act.
2nd "	RIGOLETTO.	Fourth Act.
3rd "	LA CIA.	Selection.
4th "	MANON.	Second Act.
5th "	FAUST.	Prison Scene.
6th "	HERODIADE.	Selection.
7th "	FAVORITE.	Selection.
8th "	LAKME.	Third Act.
9th "	LE BARBIER.	Selection.
10th "	HAMLET.	Third and Fourth Act.
11th "	LA TRAVIATA.	Fourth Act.
12th "	FAUST.	Garden Scene.
	LE SIGURD.	Brundhild's Dream.
	LE CHALET.	

A. BLONDIN, Secretary.

**NICE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA,** 7 and 9 APRIL—7 and 9.

Honorary President, H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.

Sailing-Yachts, Steaming-Yachts, Rowing-Boats. First Day.—Steam and Sailing Yachts. THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE HOUSEHOLD GODS, a Five-Act Play, by the late Lord Lytton, preceded at 7.30 by THE COLOUR SERGEANT. Doors open at Seven. Box-Office open daily, 9.30 to Five. No fees of any kind. Prices: Private Boxes, one to nine guineas; Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Upper Circle, 3s. Business Manager, Mr. J. H. Cobbe.

**JAPANESE VILLAGE.** Under Royal Patronage. ALBERT-GATE, HYDE PARK (Near Top of Sloane-street). Eleven a.m. to Ten p.m. One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Sixpence. WEDNESDAYS, Half a Crown. Children under Twelve, One Shilling. Japanese Performances in the New Annex at Twelve, Three, and Eight (free). MILITARY BAND. Managing Director, TANNAKER BURICROSBY.

**PRINCESS'S THEATRE.**—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARRETT. Last Representation of JUNIUS, SATURDAY, MARCH 28. THE SILVER KING (by Henry A. Jones and Henry Herman) will be revived on THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 2. Two Performances on Easter Monday. THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE HOUSEHOLD GODS, a Five-Act Play, by the late Lord Lytton, preceded at 7.30 by THE COLOUR SERGEANT. Doors open at Seven. Box-Office open daily, 9.30 to Five. No fees of any kind. Prices: Private Boxes, one to nine guineas; Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Upper Circle, 3s. Business Manager, Mr. J. H. Cobbe.

**THE PRINCE'S THEATRE.**—Mrs. LANGTRY. Sole Proprietor, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE. Season under the direction of Mr. HENRY E. ABBEY. On MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at Eight, Sheridan's Comedy, in five acts, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Last four nights for the present. Characters by Mr. W. Warren, Mr. H. Beerholm Tree, Mr. Everd, Mr. A. Wood, Mr. E. D. Lyons, Mr. Lin Rayne, Mr. Carre, Mr. Smalley, Mr. Crisp, Mr. Thorpe, Mr. Dorrell, Mr. Weatherby, and Mr. Coghlan; Mrs. Arthur Stirling, Miss Kate Pattison, Miss Eva Sothorn, and Mrs. LANGTRY. Doors open at Half-past Seven; SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL at Eight. Carriages at Eleven. On SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, will be revived, for a limited number of performances, the very successful four-act play, called PERIL, by R. G. Stephenson and Clement Scott. Box-Office open daily from Eleven till Five. No fees. Telephone 3700. Matinee of PERIL, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, at Two o'clock. Doors open 1.30. Carriages at Five.—THE PRINCE'S THEATRE, Coventry-street, W.

GOOD FRIDAY AFTERNOON at THREE. GOOD FRIDAY NIGHT at EIGHT. ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MAGNIFICENT CHOIR AND ORCHESTRA of the

**MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS**

will give TWO SPECIAL CONCERTS OF SACRED MUSIC. The programme being selected from the works of Gounod, Meyerbeer, Rossini, Handel, and Spohr.

INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.

Tickets and places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall.

EASTER HOLIDAYS, 1885. ON EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 6, the

**MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS**

will commence their

TWENTIETH ANNUAL SERIES OF EASTER HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES

when an entirely new and extraordinarily attractive programme will be presented.

ALL NEW MUSIC. NEW AND SCREAMING COMICALITIES.

First appearance of the great American Comedian, Mr. W. P. SWEATNAM.

Five thousand seats in the most magnificent hall in the world.

Tickets and places can be secured through the post by addressing Ambrose Austin, at the Universal Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall, on inclosing P.O.O. and a stamped and directed envelope. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Great Area and Gallery, 1s. No fees.

**THE VALE OF TEARS.**—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE,

completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the DORE GALLERY,

2, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

**ANNO DOMINI,** by EDWIN LONG, R.A.—This

great Work is NOW ON VIEW, together with other important works, at the

GALLERIES, 108, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.**

AT HOME.

The postage within the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, is One Halfpenny.

ABROAD.

To places abroad the postage is Two pence, with the following exceptions:—

To Abyssinia, Aden, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Java, Labuan, Penang, Philippine Islands, Sarawak, Singapore, the Transvaal, and Zanzibar, Three pence.

To Madagascar (except St. Mary and Tamatave), Four pence.

Copies printed on thin paper may be sent to the Colonies and Foreign Countries at half the rates stated above; but their use is not recommended, the appearance of the Engravings being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the date of publication, irrespective of the departure of the mails.

## FINE ARTS.

THE BURLINGTON FINE ARTS CLUB.

Probably on no previous occasion has so magnificent a collection of works illustrative of Persian and Arab art been got together as may now be seen at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, by the courtesy of its members. For the first time also some attempt at systematic arrangement has been made, as well as a practical effort to solve the historical sequence of the various phases of Oriental art. Whether ceramic art, in its decorative form, originated in Egypt, and then passed eastward into Persia, to return again to Europe only after it had undergone Chinese influence, is one of those problems which will probably vex antiquarians to the end of time. Judging, however, from the specimens under notice, it would seem not improbable that the two Egyptian vessels found in the mortuary chamber of the palaces beyond Thebes are amongst the most ancient works of ceramic art. Both are of a turquoise-blue colour; one decorated with lotus-flowers, and the other with hieroglyphics, and both are covered with a glaze which very much resembles that to be found on the older Persian ware. Experts even do not venture to lay down any very definite rule as to the characteristics of the various stages through which Eastern art passed; and, looking round the room at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, it seems almost hopeless to establish any chronological sequence based upon the shapes preferred, the colours introduced, or the designs in vogue. Possibly, something more tangible may be obtained with a wider knowledge of the glaze, which varies apparently more consistently with the date presumed than with the country assigned. In all probability, a simple sand-glaze was the earliest method of polish; but the use of copper in obtaining the blue colouring possibly opened the door to its use as a metallic surface-producing agent. The vitreous glaze, however, with which the really soft Persian paste was covered must be of great antiquity, and its method of application can be seen from a bottle (in Cabinet No. 1), where the glaze has been so lavishly applied that a solid semi-transparent drop like a stalactite hangs from the jug. The influence of China—which is first traceable in the suggestion of the dragon in the design and of green in the colouring—brought about a great change, and ushered in a far more delicate and transparent enamel, foreshadowing the future celadon. But a little later the tin-glaze—which we find not only in Persian lustre, but in what is known as Hispano-Moresque pottery and the Italian Gubbio ware—seems to have predominated. This theory may probably be thoroughly unsound; but it suggests itself almost naturally in passing before the various cabinets which mark the development of the early Persian pottery, possibly in the twelfth century, under the first influence of China. In design and colour there is little change that might not be explained by a more lively appreciation of Nature; but when we come to the so-called Damascus "faience" (Cabinet 8), we find that realism has made an immense stride, which is still more delicately expressed by the "Rhodian" artists, and the connection between these and the modern European "potters" is at once sensible. In a collection where nearly every piece has some historical or artistic value, it is scarcely necessary to refer to individual objects; but special interest must attach to such pieces as the Lamp from the Mosque of Omar (527), of which the date, A.D. 1549, is indisputable; the Persian Lustred Bottle (22), with female figures in relief, assigned to the thirteenth century; the two Persian Rice-Dishes (98 and 102); the Persian Lustred Wall Tiles (132 and 149); a Persian Ivory Casket (176), assigned to the fourteenth century; the collection of Anatolian Ware in Cabinet 7, the Rhodian Plates (434 and 442), the Persian Lustred Basin (491), and the Damascus Jugs (522 and 546).

In addition to the vases, jugs, and tiles referred to above, there are specimens of brass and other metal-work, carpets, embroideries, and a few pieces of glass—all of which go to show the high place in art-production attained by more than one Eastern nation so far back as the fifteenth century, and possibly far earlier—by countries which now can at best reproduce coarsely what once they invented with taste and executed with skill.

In our notice last week of the Exhibition of Lady Artists, the Breton Views, to which allusion was made, were ascribed to Miss Melicent Grove, instead of to Miss Melicent Grose.

Count Gleichen's busts of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, exhibited last season at the Royal Academy, have been presented by Mr. Bancroft to the Garrick Club.

Yesterday week the annual distribution of prizes obtained by the students of the St. Martin's School of Art took place in Castle-street, Long-acre. Mr. Phil Morris, A.R.A., presided, giving the pupils some sound practical advice.

The Corporation of Nottingham has, we are informed, acquired Mr. W. S. Jay's charming picture, "At the Fall of the Leaf," which attracted so much attention during the last season's exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery. The picture will be added to the permanent collection of the art museum.

The fifth free loan exhibition of pictures, organised by the Rev. S. A. Barnett and his friends, is to be held in St. Jude's Schools, Commercial-street, Whitechapel, to-day (Saturday), and will remain open until April 13 (Sundays included). The four preceding exhibitions, held at the corresponding periods of the years 1881-4, were attended with increasing success, and abundantly proved that the pictures by the best artists meet with earnest appreciation from the dwellers in the East-End.

The picture exhibition area is extending on all sides. The latest applicant for public favour is a collection of water colours by Mr. R. E. Pritchett, now on view at Messrs. Coomes, 331, Strand. Mr. Pritchett won his spurs many years ago, when *Once a Week* first appeared, and attracted artists like Mr. F. Walker, Mr. Pinwell, and others. Although these stood foremost in the ranks of "illustrators," they did not fail to influence others, and among their disciples Mr. Pritchett occupies a place. He travels far and wide, picking up impressions of men and scenery in every country, and transfers them with facility and often with grace to his paper.

A large and interesting Exhibition of Works by Deceased Water-Colour Painters, gleaned from many well-known and important collections, is open at the gallery of the old society for a brief period, as next Monday, March 30, is the last day on which these works will be visible. The drawings date from the time of Claude; and, although a chronological arrangement is beyond the aim of the Art Club on this occasion, there is quite enough of classification to show the gradual development of the art of painting in water colours, in works chiefly by the members of the senior society, and notably in examples by Cristall, Hunt, De Wint, Cattermole, Robson, Harding, Prout, Lewis, and many others. The proceeds will be handed to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution.

The committee of the Royal Humane Society has awarded medals for gallantry in saving life to Sergeant T. Harman and Colour-Sergeant J. Moylan, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, for saving Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Shaw, V.C., in the Nile, near Debbah.



## THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

We present further Sketches of the disputed frontier between Afghanistan, north of Herat, and the newly conquered Russian dominions in Turkestan. Mr. William Simpson, our Special Artist with the British Afghan Boundary Commission, has accompanied General Sir Peter Lumsden's Staff in all their movements to and fro in the Badghis territory, between the Heri-Rud and the Murghab, since their arrival at Sarakhs on Nov. 7, travelling first up the Heri-Rud valley, by Pul-i-Khatun and Goolar, opposite the Zulfagar Pass, thence to Kuhsan, where they met Colonel Ridgeway's part of the expedition, from India, and proceeding afterwards by Tomaun-Agha and the Cheshmeh-Subz Pass to the Kushk valley, which they descended to Pul-i-Khisti and Ak Tapa, thence visiting Penjdeh, and going up the Murghab, crossing that river at Maruchak, to arrive on Dec. 14 at Bala Murghab, the winter quarters of the Expedition. Since Jan. 30, the date of our last letters received from Mr. Simpson, the alarming advance of the Russian outposts to Ak Robat and Pul-i-Khisti, and their threatening attitude near Penjdeh, have obliged Sir Peter Lumsden to quit Bala Murghab and to occupy a position much nearer Herat, at Gurlin, south of Ak Robat, in order to guard the direct roads of approach from Badghis to the capital of Western Afghanistan.

A view of the ruins of the old town of Maruchak was included among the numerous Sketches published in this Journal on the 14th inst., which contained Mr. Simpson's narrative of his journey from Kuhsan to Penjdeh, and from Penjdeh to Bala Murghab. The "Arg" or Citadel (in Latin it would be "Arx"), which formerly commanded or protected this town, is the subject of one of the present Illustrations. "The upper part," Mr. Simpson writes, "is a mound or Tapa, with remains of brick walls and towers round it, which are now being repaired; there were men at work on our visit. From this, on the north-east, extends a great ramp, nearly as high as the Tapa; probably it is the remainder of an early wall of the place. Two ruined towers yet stand on it, but it has lately been repaired, till it looks exactly like a railway embankment. Within it, and under the north-east corner of the Tapa, is a great hollow, which has the appearance of being intended for the purpose of keeping a supply of water. On the east side, within this circular wall or ridge, are a number of houses for soldiers, built of sun-dried brick. The outer wall is evidently more modern, and is slight in its construction, compared with the inner circular one. The outer wall is now very much in ruins; its western face is in the best condition. This outer wall may have been made on account of an increase of population, or to protect the cattle when raids took place. Captain De Lassoé tells me that the citadels of Maruchak and Herat are similar in plan and design; according to popular belief, Maruchak was copied from Herat. The inner enceinte is 380 paces all round; Sir Peter Lumsden got a man to walk round and count his paces, but the man is thought to have made a mistake in his reckoning; the western face, on the top of the Tapa, is twice thirty-five paces. This inner enceinte is being strengthened, and the outer wall is to be removed, while guns are to be placed on the north-west and south-east corners of the Tapa."

The river Murghab, like the river Heri-Rud at Kizil-Koi above Sarakhs, has been turned to irrigation uses by constructing a "bund" or dam, forcing the water into several shallow streams which formerly enabled the land to be richly cultivated, as is still done in the vicinity of Herat. The Bund-i-Nadri, an old work of this kind, is half way between Penjdeh and Maruchak; but the river has forsaken its ancient bed at this place, and now flows on the other side of the valley, so that a new "bund" has been made higher up. The stream flowing near the road, shown in the foreground of our Artist's Sketch, is the Bund-i-Nadri canal, of beautiful clear water, which is said to have been carried, at one time, westward by an aqueduct across the Kushk valley, and over the river Kushk at Pul-i-Khisti.

The man whose Portrait is sketched on the same page is Kurban Ali, a native of the Ferozkoh mountain country in Khorassan, or one of a family belonging to that district, many of whom are settled at Herat. He holds the office of chief huntsman in the establishment of the Afghan Governor of Herat, the Naib Uluhmut, Mohammed Sarwar Khan, who met Sir Peter Lumsden at Kuhsan, and whose Portrait we have already given. Kurban Ali is dressed in a yellow "poshteen," or sheep-skin mantle, and carries slung at his back a long rifle with two slightly curved sticks, resembling prongs or horns, pointed at the ends, attached to the barrel of the rifle, upon which they can move up or down by a hinge; but when the rifle is borne on the shoulder, as we see in this instance, the sticks are tied up to the end of the barrel. This pair of sticks is for a rest to be used in shooting, as the custom of Afghan sportsmen is never to shoot their game running or flying, but to approach it quietly by "stalking," or creeping behind any cover as near as possible; the man then squats or sits down, fixes the rest of his gun on the ground before him, and takes a slow and steady aim at the beast or bird that he means to kill. The Afghans were much astonished to see the Englishmen of Sir Peter Lumsden's party shooting pheasants on the wing. "Kurban Ali was," says Mr. Simpson, "in charge of a hunting expedition, to which Sir Peter Lumsden, and some of the officers of the camp, went the other day. This was in the Tirbund-i-Turkestan Mountains, to the south-east of Bala Murghab. The ibex and orial or moufflon, the wild sheep, were among the spoils. The orial is called mull here, and is found nowhere in Europe except in Sardinia; its horns resemble but are smaller than those of the Ovis Ammon of the Himalayas. The ibex of this locality has much smaller horns than the ibex of the Himalayas; here it is called tukkeh, the same as Tekké, the name of the tribe of Turkomans. Wild boar were also seen, but only one was brought in."

We have already described the felt tents of the Turkomans, called by the Russians "Kibitkas." At Penjdeh, where the Sarik Turkomans form a large community, our Artist saw a highly ornamental residence of that kind. The roof of the kibitka in this case, it will be seen, is a dome; in this particular the form varies in the different localities. The sides are here ornamented on the outside with drapery, as well as coloured fringes and tassels. These are very tastefully arranged around the door, the door itself being formed by a beautiful carpet. "I managed," he says, "to get sketches at Penjdeh of some of the women and children, which I have introduced, and have made into the subject of 'Departing on a Raid.' The Khan, or chief, has his horse ready to mount; one arm caresses the horse on which his life may depend during the raid, while the other fondly embraces his wife. She, in the anxiety of the moment, turns to her child, who, with whip in hand, evidently wishes to ride his father's horse. At a kibitka behind, another Turkoman is bidding good-bye to some one dear to him. The dog looks as if even he knew what was going on, and is ready to start. The woman's dress is peculiar; she wears a high hat, in shape like a Papal tiara, and her person is covered with large silver ornaments. The one on her breast is for holding charms."

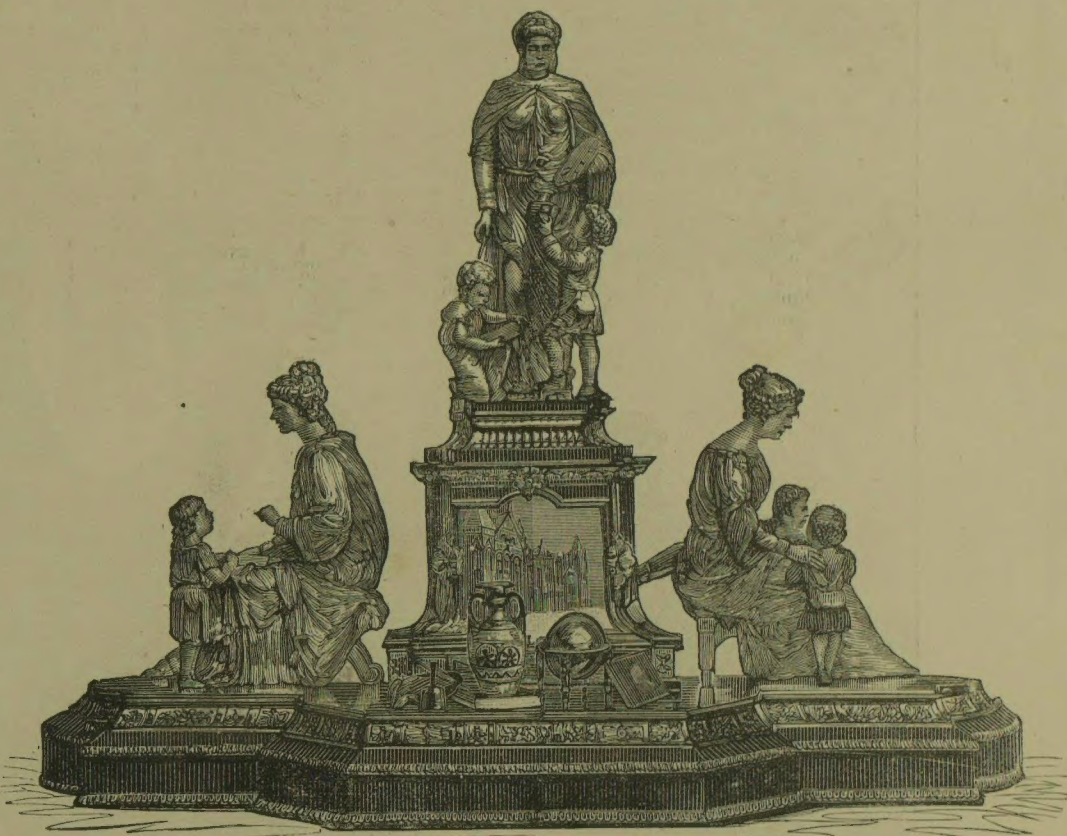
## PILGRIMS ON THE ROAD TO MESHEH.

Mr. Simpson writes as follows upon this subject:—

"The road from Teheran to Shahrud and Nishapore, along which the Afghan Frontier Commission passed in October, leads to Meshed, or 'Meshed the Holy,' a reputation that city derives from the celebrated shrine it possesses of the Imam Reza, the eighth Imam from Ali. It is, of course, a Shia shrine, and its character for sanctity only appeals to that sect of Mohammedans. The Persians are Shias, and are constantly using words in praise of Ali, while terms of an opposite tendency are frequently on their tongues against Omar. The Shias believe that Mohammed, before his death, appointed Ali to succeed him in the Caliphate. On the death of the Prophet, Abubekr became Caliph, then Osman, and after him Omar. This is the cause of the hatred. Ali did become Caliph after Omar; and as it was the case that he really enjoyed the dignity, it is not quite so easy to see why the hatred should be so great. Yet such is the case. Billingsgate could scarcely equal the strength and coarseness of the language constantly used in reference to Omar. When Shias and Sunnis meet, it is this language which leads to quarrels and even to fighting. There have been, according to the Shias, twelve Imams; of course they reject Abubekr Osman, and the hated Omar, and begin with Ali as the first. The following is the list, according to Shia authorities:—1. Ali; 2. Hassan; 3. Hosein; 4. Zeinal Abedin; 5. Mohammad Baiker; 6. Safar; 7. Musa; 8. Reza; 9. Mohammad Taki; 10. Ali-un-Naki; 11. Hassan Askari; 12. the Mahdi. The twelfth Imam, whom the Shias believe to be the real Mahdi, did not die, but only disappeared, and is somewhere waiting till the proper time arrives to reappear, and to guide the faithful through the dreadful events which are to precede the Day of Judgment. The Imam Reza is, it will be seen, the eighth on the list, and his shrine at Meshed is the richest and perhaps the most celebrated spot in Persia. This is the season of the pilgrims going to Meshed, and we pass large numbers of them on the road; the caravanserais are filled with

## TESTIMONIAL TO MR. W. I. PALMER, OF READING.

On Thursday week, a meeting was held in the New Townhall, Reading, to present a public testimonial to Mr. William Isaac Palmer, of the firm of Huntley and Palmers, biscuit manufacturers. This gentleman has for many years been one of the foremost in helping on all works of a public character in Reading, one of which was the erection of the New Townhall, with its annexed buildings, consisting of a Free Library, Reading-Rooms, Museum, and Schools of Science and Art. The testimonial to Mr. Palmer was originated by the Mayor of Reading, Mr. Arthur Hill, and more than three thousand persons have subscribed. The meeting was crowded, and the Mayor and Corporation, with the Town Clerk, in their robes of office, were present. The testimonial consists of a portrait of Mr. Palmer, by Mr. Frank Holl, R.A., with an address, in album form, bearing the names of all the subscribers, beautifully engrossed and illuminated by Mr. W. H. Pountney, of Reading; and with a handsome piece of plate, designed and manufactured by Messrs. Bracher and Sydenham, of Reading, silversmiths. We give an illustration of this work of art. It is wrought of solid silver, the style being semi-Gothic, and stands twenty inches in height. It has an oblong base enriched with Gothic ornaments, supporting in its centre, between two seated figures, beautifully modelled, a square pedestal serving as a frame to a view of the Reading New Townhall and Municipal Buildings, in bas-relief. On the reverse side is a corresponding frame bearing an inscription. The figures seated right and left of the pedestal are symbolical of Charity and Education; in front are represented the terrestrial globe, a Greek vase, artist's pallet, sculptor's mallets, books, and other articles. On the other side of the base, the plough, reaping-hook, and other agricultural implements, are represented; and surmounting the pedestal are three chaste and beautifully executed figures emblematic of the arts of painting, metal-work, and illuminating. The



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. W. I. PALMER, OF READING.

them and their animals, for many are mounted on horses, mules, and donkeys. The women all travel in litters peculiar to the country; the commonest kind are called "mahmels"; and the same name is given to the litter in which the Holy Carpet is carried to Mecca. Here the mahmel is merely a kind of square box, open at the top, just large enough for a woman to sit in, in a very cramped position. A mule carries two of these, and almost always with a lady in each. The other kind of litter is larger and superior in every way, for it has a covering of cloth which goes all round and over the top. The front only is left open; but there is a curtain which can be closed if any one ventures on what is considered ill-breeding here—that is, to look at a lady. This litter is called a 'Kajawa.' As pilgrims to Mecca are called Kajis, so those who visit the Shrine of the Imam Reza are called 'Meshedees.' This shrine has very large revenues derived from land in various parts of the country. Lasgrid, the curious fortified village we passed on our way from Teheran, belongs to Meshed, and pays 1000 tomans a year, besides a payment of grain."

Rear-Admiral the Hon. W. J. Ward was on Monday appointed Admiral Superintendent of Malta Dockyard.

Musurus Pasha, the Ottoman Ambassador, presided, on the 19th inst., at the annual meeting of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, and made an appeal for aid to its funds, which resulted in contributions amounting to over £3000.

The Queen has entered seven animals for competition at the forthcoming Cattle Show of the Royal Dublin Society, which is to be visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales the day they arrive in Dublin. The animals will go from Windsor, and belong to the Hereford Shorthorn and Devon Classes. Her Majesty will also exhibit in the Swine Department.

A musical festival in aid of the funds required for the support of the Homes for Little Boys at Farningham and Swanley was held yesterday week at the Albert Hall, where it was attended by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Whitehead, and Mr. Sheriff Phillips, in state. There were from 7000 to 8000 persons present. The instrumentalists were the boys' military band, and the vocalists were Mr. Joseph Proudman's choir and about 400 of the boys belonging to the homes—the united bodies comprising more than 1000 voices. The school prizes were distributed to the boys by the Lady Mayoress, and the Lord Mayor expressed the pleasure he had at being present, his sense of the high value of the homes, and his approval of the suggestion of Mr. Price Hughes. A collection was then made, yielding £166, which brought up the total amount received at the celebration of this anniversary to £2063.

## ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

The annual general meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held last Saturday at Willis's Rooms, St. James's—the Duke of Northumberland, president, in the chair. The report stated that during the past year twenty-eight new life-boats were sent to the coast, this number being greatly in excess of that dispatched from the institution's store-yard in any one year since 1866. Ten of these boats were for new stations; the remainder replaced boats at existing stations. In addition to this, twenty-five new life-boats are being got ready, nine for new and sixteen for old stations. The total number of life-boats under the management of the committee at the close of the year 1884 was 284, which were launched on service 252 times between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, and saved no less than 633 lives and eighteen vessels. Besides this, 159 lives were saved from shipwreck by shore-boats and other means, all of which services were rewarded by the institution, making up a total of 792 lives rescued during the year, for which six silver medals and clasps, nine votes of thanks on vellum, and £5000, were granted by the committee, including payments to widows and orphans of life-boatmen who had lost their lives in the service prior to the publication of the last annual report, no fatal accidents having happened to the gallant life-boatmen since that period. Altogether, from its foundation, the institution had voted 97 gold medals, 970 silver medals, and £82,984 in cash for saving 31,355 lives from shipwrecks on our coasts. The financial statement showed that the subscriptions, donations, dividends, &c., amounted during the past year to £44,810, which included £600 from the Commissioners of the International Fisheries Exhibition, as a prize for the best life-boat, £8600 in special gifts for expenses connected with fourteen life-boats, and £1000 for the endowment of a life-boat. Several legacies were also received. The total expenditure for the past year was £52,724.

Patrick Leary was sentenced at Cork Assizes on Monday to twelve months' imprisonment for an attempt to blow up the Mill-street police barracks with an infernal machine. The Judge said that instead of twelve months he would have given the prisoner twenty years, but that he was convinced Leary was only the tool of the principals in the plot, who, it was to be regretted, were still at large.





MUSSULMAN PILGRIMS FROM PERSIA ON THE WAY TO THE HOLY CITY OF MESHED.

SKETCH BY MR. W. SIMPSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.



## THE COURT.

Earl Sydney, G.C.B., Lord Steward, had an audience of the Queen on Thursday week and presented an address from the House of Lords, humbly thanking her Majesty for having graciously accepted the loyal offer of military service from New South Wales, and expressing the satisfaction with which the House of Lords has heard the announcement that the like loyal offer of military service from other colonies and also from India will, should occasion arise, be duly accepted. The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, the Earl and Countess of Ro-ebery, and Lieutenant-General Sir A. Alison, Bart., K.C.B., arrived at the castle yesterday week, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the Royal family. General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby had also the honour of being invited. Princess Beatrice presented the prizes to the successful students of the Windsor and Eton art classes at the Albert Institute last Saturday afternoon. Lord Rowton arrived at the castle in the evening, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the Royal family. Sir William Jenner, Bart., K.C.B., had also the honour of being invited. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Louis and Prince Henry of Battenberg, and the members of her Majesty's household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Very Rev. R. Davidson, Dean of Windsor, assisted by the Rev. Henry Wace, D.D., Principal of King's College, London, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, officiated. The Rev. Dr. Wace preached the sermon. The Queen received the sad intelligence of the death, at Darmstadt, after a few days' illness, of Princess Charles of Hesse, the beloved mother of the Grand Duke of Hesse. In consequence of the death of her Royal Highness, her Majesty will go from England direct to Aix-les-Bains, visiting Darmstadt on the return journey. The Queen goes to Aix-les-Bains, by the advice of her Majesty's physicians, for change of air, rest, and quiet; and neither her Majesty nor Princess Beatrice has ever proposed to take any course of waters, baths, or other treatment at Aix. Prince Louis and Prince Henry of Battenberg, who were on a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle, left Windsor on Monday afternoon for Hesse-Darmstadt, to be present at the funeral of their aunt, Princess Elizabeth. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Royal suite, will leave Portsmouth on Monday next for Cherbourg, en route for Aix-les-Bains. It is officially announced that the Queen's birthday will be kept on Saturday, June 6.

The Prince of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor and the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived in Berlin on Thursday, where they were met at the station by the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, whom they accompanied to the Palace of the Crown Prince. Next morning the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and the Duke of Edinburgh, paid a lengthened visit to the Emperor and Empress of Germany, who received them with the utmost cordiality. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh wore their Prussian uniform, Prince Albert Victor being in an English uniform. They also visited other members of the Imperial family, and subsequently paid a visit to Prince Bismarck, which was followed by visits to the foreign Ambassadors. In the afternoon and evening the Prince of Wales received many visits. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Albert Victor were present at some artillery practice at the Tegel range, and afterwards visited the panorama of the battle of Sedan. On Saturday last their Royal Highnesses lunched with the Emperor, and in the evening dined with the Crown Prince. On Sunday, the eighty-eighth anniversary of the Emperor's birthday, our Court was represented by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Victor. On Monday morning Prince Albert Victor went to Potsdam with his cousin, Prince Wilhelm, and saw the 1st Regiment of Guards on parade. In the evening the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert Victor, left Berlin for Darmstadt. The Crown Prince, Crown Princess, Princess Victoria, Prince and Princess Christian, and others went to the station to see them off. Their Royal Highnesses attended the funeral of the Dowager Grand Duchess of Hesse, which took place on Wednesday morning, proceeding the same day to Brussels, where they were guests of the King of the Belgians, returning to England on Friday. The Duke of Edinburgh left Berlin on Monday night for Coburg. The Princess of Wales and Prince George of Wales were present at the first performance of Mr. Pinero's new play, "The Magistrate," last Saturday evening. Her Royal Highness was present at the performance given at the Criterion Theatre on Wednesday morning, in aid of the Princess of Wales's Branch of the National Aid Society (Egypt and Soudan). Cheltnam's comedy, "A Lesson in Love," was played by Lady Monckton, Miss Larkin, Miss Wyndham, Sir Charles Young, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, and Mr. Charles Wyndham. An address, specially written for the occasion by Mr. Clement Scott, was delivered by Mrs. Keeley and Mrs. Stirling. The Princess has granted her patronage to the United Kingdom Beneficent Association, and sent a cheque for £25 to the funds. The association grants annuities to persons of the upper classes in reduced circumstances, and has in this way distributed £88,554.

The Duchess of Edinburgh visited yesterday week the Art Exhibition, held under the patronage of the Duchess of Leeds at Belgrave-square, in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society's Club.

On Sunday his Excellency Count Münster gave a banquet at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, in celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor of Germany. Covers were laid for twenty-six.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Sir E. Malet, C.B., British Ambassador at Berlin, with Lady Ermytrude Russell, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, was solemnised on the 19th inst. by special license at Westminster Abbey. Four o'clock was the hour fixed for the ceremony, but long before that time arrived the sacred edifice was crowded in every available part by an aristocratic gathering. Awaiting the arrival of the bride, the attention of the congregation was, of course, directed to the bridesmaids, who were six in number—Lady Edeline Sackville, Lady Egidia Abney-Hastings, Lady Mary Sackville, Miss Ella St. Lo Malet, Miss Cecilie Sackville West, and Miss Flora Russell. Their pretty costumes were much admired. They consisted of dresses of stripes of white duchesse satin and frize, the draperies and bodices being of soft seiclene silk, with a broad sash of moire ribbon. Hats en suite, with large aigrettes. The bride, who was accompanied by her mother, was met at the Abbey doors by her father, who conducted her to the altar, and gave her away. His Grace wore the star of the Order of the Garter. The Duchess of Bedford wore a magnificent dress of green velvet trimmed with gold braid. The bride was attired in a superb costume—a triumph of millinery art. The train and bodice was of rich brocaded velvet, embossed with roses of fine silver wire, and picked out with exquisite pearls. The petticoat was of white duchesse satin, richly trimmed with point d'Alençon, and dotted over with small sprays of orange-blossoms. The veil was also of point d'Alençon, and was fastened to the hair by a spray of diamonds, and surmounted by a small wreath of orange-blossoms. During the cere-

mony a new anthem was sung, composed for the occasion by Sir Arthur Sullivan. The officiating clergy were the Right Rev. the Bishop of Winchester and the Dean of Westminster. Mr. Graham, of Netherby, acted as best man. At the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal party adjourned to the town residence of the Duke of Bedford, 81, Eaton-square. Later in the day Sir Edward and Lady Malet left town for Holwood, near Bromley, in Kent, one of Lord Derby's country seats, where they intend spending part of their honeymoon. The bride's travelling-dress was of a peculiar shade—between old gold and green—of velvet and cashmere, richly trimmed with gold braid, with jacket, hat, and muff to match. The wedding presents numbered upwards of three hundred, and were of an unusually costly description, including a number of articles of very valuable jewellery. Her Majesty sent an Indian shawl and a pair of blue-and-gold china vases. The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk contributed a massive gold tea and coffee service, while the Duke and Duchess of Bedford's gifts to their daughter comprised some magnificent sets of gems. Sir Edward Malet received numerous presents on the occasion of his marriage. The Prince of Wales sent his Excellency a handsome silver cigarette-box, and Sir Richard Wallace the K.C.B.'s star in diamonds.

Major Francis Harwood Poore, one of the Duke of Edinburgh's Equerries, and Lady Harriot Elizabeth Grimston, Lady-in-Waiting to the Duchess of Edinburgh, and eldest daughter of the Earl of Verulam, were married on Tuesday in the Cathedral of St. Albans. The Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by her son Prince Alfred, was present. She was received by a guard of honour of the 2nd Hertfordshire Volunteers. Mr. G. V. Poore acted as best man to the bridegroom; and the bridesmaids were Lady Jane Grimston, sister of the bride, Lady Jane Alexander, Miss Mackintosh, and the Hon. Helen and Hon. Hermione Grimston, daughters of Lord and Lady Grimston. On the arrival of the bride she was received by her brother, Lord Grimston, by whom she was conducted to the altar. The Rev. Benjamin Hutchinson, Vicar of St. Michael's, St. Albans, officiated, assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Lawrence. Lord Verulam gave his daughter away. The Duchess of Edinburgh attested the register. As the wedding party quitted the abbey, the organist played the Wedding March. Lord and Lady Verulam received the Duchess and a large party at breakfast at their neighbouring residence, Gorhambury.

The marriage of the Hon. Helen A. Brodrick, second daughter of Viscount Midleton, with the Rev. Archibald Ean Campbell, M.A., eldest son of the late Colonel Walter Campbell, of Skipness, N.B., and Rector of Castle Rising, Norfolk, is fixed to take place at Peper Harow on April 14.

The marriage arranged between Captain Hubert Galton and Miss Emily Clifford will take place in London on April 22.

A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between Captain Avedale Corbett Singleton, R.N., and Miss Ada Taylour, third daughter of Colonel Lord John Taylour, and grand-daughter of the late Marquis of Headfort.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Josceline Bagot, Grenadier Guards, of Levens Hall, Westmoreland, eldest son of the late Colonel Charles Bagot, and Miss Doria Leslie, third daughter of Sir John and Lady Leslie.

## CITY ECHOES.

Wednesday, March 25.

Under the pressure of a further large addition to the unemployed balance, the Bank of England directors have reduced the standard rate of discount to 3½ per cent. We may take for granted that the seeming improvement in the Afghan difficulty helped to turn the scale, but the reduction is so small that its chief merit is the relief it affords to those who pay interest on deposits. The other banks now allow 2½ for money left with them, and this shows a margin of profit on the rates obtained in the employment of such money. But another week has passed, and we are apparently no nearer the settlement of the difficulty with Russia, and at the time of writing there is such a revival of anxiety in regard to the subject, that British, Russian, and many other stocks are once more suffering from excess of sales. So far, the relapse has not been material, but it registers the return of uneasiness.

For commercial people, the "times" are no doubt bad all over the world, but it is comforting to see how well the banks are pulling through. Just now we are having quite a run of reports from Australian banks. As many as nine such documents are waiting notice, and in every case the dividend is the same as that paid last year. The Commercial of Sydney pays 25 per cent; the Bank of New South Wales, 17½; the National of Australasia, 16; the Queensland National and the Bank of New Zealand, 15; the Australian Joint Stock, 12½; the Bank of Victoria, and the English, Scottish, and Australian, 10; and the Commercial Bank of South Australia, 8.

When trade is bad and values low, fires increase. To that there is no exception in any part of the world, and hence it is not surprising that insurance companies should be doing less well now than they used to. A revision of rates is, in many cases, helping to make this less noticeable; but the Alliance dividend is 15 per cent as against 17½, and the Equitable 5 against 10, while the London and Provincial have reduced their credit balance to profit and loss from £7688 to £2011. The report of the Fire Insurance Association is in some respects very special. £100,000 has been added to profit and loss from capital, and a reserve fund of £50,000 has also been so applied. Both these sums have been absorbed, and 1885 begins with £29,481 to credit of profit and loss; in addition, however, to £101,519, being one third of the net premium income of 1884.

Our investments for services in foreign cities are numerous and varied, but they are not always remunerative, as witness money spent in Spain and Russia on water which few people care to use; but, on the other hand, we have many good investments of this description. The Ottoman Gas Company are to pay 8 per cent per annum for the past half-year, making 7½ per cent for the year. The comparison is with 7 for 1883. The Rio de Janeiro City Improvements Company again pay 6 per cent. The Montevideo Waterworks Company is to pay 2½ for 1884.

A dividend of 5 per cent is announced by the British American Land Company; but, as with the Canada Company, there is no surplus this year to apply to the reduction of the number of shares. Land-owning companies generally find that a fair dividend is the minimum result of an established company, with large realisations on capital account during periods of prosperity.

The troubles in the East are favourable to the telegraph services to Egypt and India, but in some other directions cable property is not thriving. The Anglo-American Telegraph dividend for the quarter ending with March is 4s. per cent, as compared with 12s. 6d.; and the Direct Spanish Telegraph Company is not able to pay the preference dividend for the past half-year.

The Channel Squadron, which arrived in Milford Haven on the 25th inst., will proceed on April 7 to Holyhead, to escort the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland.

## MARCH SNOW.

A sad little wind moaned round the house, and, occasionally waxing more violent, threw itself against the windows, and then was heard no more. Occasionally, a tiny something fluttered down through the darkened atmosphere—and we presaged rain. But, as the heavy clouds began to roll up with the sunset and to bank themselves low down on the horizon, we looked at the soft brown flush on the trees in the distance, and at the amber graceful catkins dancing rhythmically in the wind; we scented the pungent aromatic odour of the golden gorse; we noted the yellow dust on the grey-velvet palms in the hollow; and we said, of course, such a thing is ridiculous, but if this were January, or even February, we should expect snow before morning, but as it is March—as spring is already here—of course it is impossible!

But, impossible or not, the something that had attracted our notice in the grey gloom of the early evening became tangible as the night waxed older. The wind became keen and penetrating, as it only does when snow is in the air; the fire burned frostily; and, when morning dawned, the birds were silent, for they were awed and rendered dumb by a sight that is rare in mid-winter, but is an almost impossible, utterly detested, wholly horrible one in March, when the rooks are sitting, and in some cases have little ones to fend for; and when Nature, like the Princess in the fairy-tale, is only waiting for the kiss of her lover, the moist, south-west wind, to wake up in one moment and give us back the unspeakable joy of her presence to reign over the whole world of flowers.

Yesterday the violets were scenting the air; prim little polyantheses, that remind us always of soft tortoise-shell kittens—we know not why—were beginning to creep out of their sheltering leaves; here and there a double daffodil was nodding his yellow head and exchanging experiences with the wallflowers in the border beyond; the lauristinas were a sheet of blossom; the lilacs were beginning to bud; the chestnut-trees were all in a hurry about their new spring garments; one mad little swallow was skimming the surface of a neighbour's pond; every bird had something to say, and said it; green tufts, like studs of emerald, decked the thorn-trees, and made us remember how lovely May-blossom is; the pink almond-trees in the neighbours' gardens were already like a Japanese sketch in brown and salmon-colour; a pear-tree was tufted with white; and, in fact, every fresh hour—so it seemed to us—had its own sweet surprise, and we lived from day to day to welcome back some dear friend or acquaintance in the shape of bird or flower or tree, being sure of their appearing, and of their being as sweet and as delightful as they invariably are—for Nature's children are always the same, and never fail one or disappoint one, as so many of our human friends do.

But alas! this was yesterday: now we lie discreet and chill, hidden under the clean, white, untimely mantle of a March snowstorm. The flowers are completely buried; paths, beds, and banks are level; the sides and branches of the trees are covered with snow; and the wretched little birds, that yesterday despised crumbs, and intimated politely that worms were ever so much better and nicer, come and beg shamelessly; while the robin, who had just gone completely out of fashion, seats himself on the gate, preens his feathers, puffs out his scarlet waistcoat, and then opens his beak and sings, as much as to say, "After all, I was right and you were wrong; and you should not have been in such a hurry to get rid of me, for I am the only bird who is at all in character with this wintry scene." The heavy grey sky seems to lie on the top of the trees, a rushing wind drives the thick flakes until they are piled against the window on the north-east side of the house and render it opaque, while the snow itself falls in the thin, small, powdery form that means mischief, and that piles up swifter than any other kind into a barrier that is as successful in keeping us indoors as if it were a stream of water—so wetting, so penetrating, so impossible is it to pass and keep ourselves from looking as if we had gone through a dirty and wide river in our struggles to go out.

As the day grows older, of course the snow ceases. After all, it is March snow, and has grace enough to know it has no business here, and is utterly and shamelessly detestable. But in the park opposite, the pure white blanket shows no sign of melting. The paternal rooks, wretched with the cares of housekeeping (as wretched as we were, by-the-way, when there was no milkman before 9.30, and a whole nestful of birdlings were clamouring for breakfast—delayed by the snow an hour beyond even Sunday-morning time), hop about and sink into it hopelessly, seeking for the absent worm. With each separate gust the wind denudes an entire tree of its white covering. From the roof every now and then descend small avalanches; and the sky, becoming a pale steely blue, almost suggests skating in a manner that causes our hearts to sink into our boots, and remain there, as we think of the cold, ungenial time, and the manner in which our hopes have been blighted. Still, about mid-day the sun creeps out and asserts himself; the beds in the garden cease to be level with the paths; yellow spears, which were once crocuses, beginning to pierce the lumps of snow; the shrubs, that looked like breaking with their burden, slip off their shoulders and stand erect; one after the other well-known landmarks reappear; we can see the buds on the hedges are just where they were yesterday; and a gentle drip-drip-drip from the eaves and an angry constant twittering from the sparrows prove that we are not long to be buried or kept in a state of siege and separation from our fellow-men, that is trying in January, but simply maddening in March—when a young man's fancy should be turning lightly towards thoughts of love, if the poet speaks correctly, and when a young woman's goes straight to her garments, and causes her to spend her days in dreaming of light gowns and pretty chintzes in which to disport herself; when even the earth itself puts on new clothes.

Upton House Industrial School for Truant Children, which has just been completed at Homerton to accommodate one hundred boys, was inspected on Monday evening by a number of ladies and gentlemen, on the invitation of Mr. H. Spicer, chairman of the Industrial Schools Committee of the London School Board.

Policies of assurance for £47,000 on the life of Mr. Henry Roe, aged sixty, who spent a quarter of a million sterling in restoring Christ Church Cathedral and built the National Synod Hall for the Irish Protestant Church, were sold in Dublin, last Saturday, for £11,500, the surrender value being about £6900 and the annual premiums £2600. No offer was made for Mr. Roe's residence, Mount Anville Park, on which he spent £20,000.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening—Lord Aberdare, president, in the chair—General Walker read a paper by Major Holdich, R.E., on the country to the north of Herat, which he described as a fertile country, pointing out the boundaries and the principal physical features of the territory. A note was read by M. Lessar, in which he spoke of the country as barren and almost waterless. He also protested against believing that the maps now in existence should be considered evidence with regard to the boundary question.



## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, March 24.

The questions of taxing imported cereals and cattle having passed under the consideration of the Senate, together with the interminable Budget discussion, the Chamber of Deputies has returned to the already worn subject of electoral reform. M. Constans proposes the adoption of the *scrutin de liste* instead of the actual *scrutin d'arrondissement*, and the fixing of the number of deputies on the basis of the number of the population. M. Constans, however, has a clause to the effect that, for the next Legislature, each department shall have at least as many deputies as it has at present. Thus, supposing the bill be voted as originally framed, the new Chamber of Deputies would number 610 deputies, as compared with the present Chamber, which counts only 557. The *scrutin de liste* passed, as it has been to-day by 412 votes against 99, the present Chamber has done all the useful and interesting work that it can do. Naturally, everybody is discounting the results which the new voting system will give, and, according to the calculations of the learned in such matters, the Conservatives and the Radicals will each gain at least fifty votes, a fact which will terribly mar the compactness and practicality of the Opportunist majority.

There is much talk now going on about the decay of the theatre: the minor theatres, which trust to the talent of a "star" and the wit of her patented purveyors of text, are on the brink of failure; the *Comédie Française* is driving the poets from its doors by the pretentiousness of its actors; the *Opéra* is struggling vainly against immense expenses and a mediocre company. There is some exaggeration in these absolute statements; but it is certain that most of the Paris theatres are doing a very poor business, and the new pieces recently brought out are failures after failures. The favourite "divas" of the past ten years—Judic, Granier, Chaumont—fail to attract the public, and the old vaudevillists and wits see their hastily written pieces fall as hastily. The fact is that for years past the French theatres have been conducted on a rotten system of "puffery," which has been rendered possible by the miserable venality of the French press. Journals like the *Figaro* and the *Gaulois*, for instance, have regularly signed contracts with a theatre like the *Gymnase* for puffing and writing up pieces played there. Furthermore, a number of journalists, formed into a kind of occult and informal syndicate, monopolise the minor theatres like the *Variétés*, the *Nouveautés*, and the *Palais Royal*, for their own benefit. For some time these little arrangements went along quietly, and the innocent public swallowed the "puffs"; but now there is no longer any secret about it, the puffs are losing their influence, and as the theatres are producing miserably poor pieces, the public does not take the trouble to go to see them. Hence the catastrophe which is now affecting alike managers, actors, and authors.

An exhibition of electricity is now open in the Observatory. Since the exhibition at the Palais de l'Industrie in 1881, no very striking invention appears to have been made in electrical science, but the improvements and perfections are numerous. The application of electricity as a motive-power for machinery, electric projectors as now used in the French Navy, railway signals, incandescent lamps, the accumulation of electricity, the telephone, &c., have all been vastly improved by various inventors here represented. At the Observatory, too, we see electricity applied to chemical analysis, and to the detection of poison in animal bodies. The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs exhibits a number of interesting apparatus, including the standard *ohm*, the basis of the calculations of modern electrical science.

The anniversary of March 18 has now become a fête, rather than a pretext for revolutionary pilgrimages. The visit to the cemeteries and to the graves of the *Fédérés* is reserved for the month of May. Amongst the deputies who celebrated the Commune were MM. Laisant and Clovis Hugues, of whom the latter terminated his speech with the words: "Vive la Commune, parce qu'elle est la Justice." T. C.

In presence of the King and Queen of Italy and the great dignitaries of State, the foundation-stone of a monument to be erected on the Capitol at Rome to the late King Victor Emmanuel was laid on Sunday.—In the Italian Senate on Monday Signor Mancini, in the course of some explanations respecting his policy, vindicated the occupation of Massowah and Beilul as contributing to the pacification of Egypt. He could not say whether the Italian army would be called upon to co-operate with the British in the Sudan.

The King of the Belgians has received from the Communal Council a congratulatory address on the recognition by the Powers of the new Congo State. His Majesty expressed a hope that Belgium would profit by the new outlets thus opened to trade.

On Sunday Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig, first German Emperor and seventh King of Prussia, entered upon the eighty-ninth year of a life the importance of which to civilised mankind is almost without precedent or parallel in history. Owing to the Emperor having a slight cold, the congratulatory visits were limited to the members of the Royal family, the foreign Princes, and the princely personages permanently residing in Prussia, the latter including the Imperial Chancellor. Notwithstanding wintry weather, Berlin, and indeed all Germany, celebrated the birthday of the Emperor William with much enthusiasm on Sunday. Vast crowds assembled before the Imperial Palace, and heartily cheered the princely personages as they arrived to congratulate the Emperor. His Majesty, although suffering from a slight cold, appeared at a window and bowed his acknowledgments to the assembled people. In the evening the city was illuminated.—The Duchess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was confirmed on Tuesday at Potsdam, in presence of the Crown Prince and Princess, Princess William, Princess Victoria, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, Prince Albert of Prussia, and many other Princes.

The Austrian Emperor has addressed to the Emperor William an autograph letter, couched in the most cordial language, congratulating the German Sovereign upon his eighty-eighth birthday. The German residents in Vienna met at a banquet in the Hôtel Métropole in celebration of the event.—The Austrian Crown Prince and Princess had an enthusiastic reception from the Montenegrins on their arrival at Cetinje last Saturday, Prince Nikita and his Ministers meeting them at the frontier.—On Sunday evening the Crown Prince and Princess started from Cattaro for Fiume on board the Imperial yacht *Miramar* on their way home. The Archduke John of Austria has accepted Prince Nicholas's invitation to prolong his stay in Montenegro.—In the sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath on the 19th, the discussion of the Budget was concluded, and the Financial Bill adopted without debate, and in accordance with the proposals of the committee.

President Cleveland has nominated Mr. Edward J. Phelps, of Vermont, American Minister in London, in succession to Mr. Lowell. Mr. Phelps is a prominent Vermont lawyer,

aged about sixty years. The President has also nominated Mr. Robert M. M'Lane, the present Governor of Maryland, Minister in Paris, and Mr. George H. Pendleton, formerly Senator for Ohio, Minister in Berlin.—Mr. James Porter, formerly Governor of Tennessee, has been nominated to the office of Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Berry, Democrat, has been elected United States Senator for Arkansas, in place of Mr. Garland, the newly appointed Attorney-General.

A telegram from Ottawa states that a riot among a number of half-breeds has occurred on the Saskatchewan river. The Canadian Government has sent a number of police to the spot.

We learn from Capetown that the Stellaland Bestuur have unanimously adopted Mr. Mackenzie's settlement of the country in preference to that of Mr. Rhodes.—Intelligence has been received at Capetown that the members of the British Surveying Expedition recently sent to Bechuanaland have been made prisoners by the Boers.

On Monday the Viceroy left Calcutta for Rawul Pindi to meet the Ameer of Afghanistan. It is stated by the *Bombay Gazette* that the Duke of Connaught will attend the durbar at Rawul Pindi.—Great activity prevails in the Commissariat Department at Bombay, orders having been received to provide supplies for an army corps of 25,000 men, destined for Quetta. On Tuesday the Viceroy met Sir Donald Stewart, and sanctioned the mobilisation of two army corps, each to consist of 25,000 men. These troops are to be sent to Pishcen, with a reserve force of 10,000 men. Sir Donald Stewart will take the supreme command of the whole force. Supplies for 50,000 men for six months are being sent into Pishcen.—The Indian Budget has been published in the form of a minute in the official *Gazette*. The accounts for 1883-4 show a surplus of £1,387,496, which is due partly to increase of revenue over expenditure, and partly to collections of land revenue which would ordinarily have fallen due in the ensuing year. The revised Estimates for 1884-5 show a deficit of £716,200, which is attributed partly to the accelerated payment of land revenue above mentioned, partly to the suspension of revenue, and partly to the falling off in railway receipts. The minute then draws attention to the stagnation of the wheat and rice trades. The Budget Estimates for 1885-6 are:—Revenue, £72,090,400; expenditure, £71,582,300.

According to an Act of the Samoan Parliament, the islands have been formally annexed to New Zealand.

## COLONIAL CHURCH-BUILDING.

Trinity Church, Bermuda, is one of two new new buildings shown in our Illustrations. This church, designed by Messrs. Hay and Henderson, architects, of Edinburgh, replaces a smaller one, in the Early English style, built about thirty years ago, and destroyed, on Jan. 27 last year, by an incendiary supposed to be connected with the Fenian organisation. The new edifice consists of a nave, with lateral aisles, a central tower, with transepts, and a choir, also with lateral aisles. The length of the nave is 100 ft., width, 33 ft.; width of aisles, 14 ft. 6 in.; width of transept, 32 ft. 6 in., and length, 28 ft. 3 in. The tower is 32 ft. square; the length of the choir, 41 ft. 6 in.; the height of the nave to the wall-head, 44 ft., and of the aisles, 20 ft.; the height to the apex of the nave and choir from the floor is 72 ft.; and the height of the tower and spire, 220 ft. The walls are of native stone, dressed with Caen stone inside and out; the piers of the nave and choir are massive monoliths of polished Peterhead granite; the roof of the choir is vaulted with the beautiful native cedar, and those of the nave and transepts are of open construction, in cedar and pitch-pine; the aisles and porches are vaulted in stone, and are practically fireproof. The site of this church is the highest ground in the town of Hamilton, the capital of the islands; and the tower, provided with a clock, will be a conspicuous object. There will be a fine organ in the choir; and provision has been made for a large peal of bells in the tower. There will be sittings for 1200 persons, a considerable portion being free for the use of the Army and Navy, and of the large and annually increasing numbers of visitors from the neighbouring continent, who make Bermuda their winter quarters.

The other Illustration is that of a new Presbyterian Church in the city of Dunedin, Otago, in the southern part of New Zealand. The Otago settlement was founded in 1848, by emigrant Scotchmen of the Free Kirk; and though, in the present constitution of local society, there is no predominating sectarian element, the Presbyterians number as many adherents as all other Protestant denominations together. Dunedin is the largest town in New Zealand, having at the Census of 1851, with its suburbs, 35,000 inhabitants, many of whom, engaged in trade, have come from Melbourne. They form the most enterprising community in the whole colony, and have an increasing commerce. The city is finely situated nine miles up the inlet of Port Chalmers, but has seaside suburbs within a very short distance. Its public buildings, the Townhall, Post Office, Custom House, University, High School, Museum, Hospital, and Garrison Hall, are stately and handsome. High-street, Princes-street, and George-street, are full of good shops, and are traversed by convenient tramways; the hotels and many private houses are equal to those of a flourishing English or Scottish great town. The University of Otago, the High Schools, and various educational and charitable institutions are hardly surpassed by similar establishments in our provincial towns at home. There is a well-kept Botanic Garden, with special acclimatisation grounds, which are both ornamental and of real utility in a new country. In short, Dunedin represents all that is best in the civilisation of Great Britain, reproduced at the Antipodes; and the habits of its citizens, preserved by an invigorating climate, promise it a great future in the world of the Southern Ocean.

Sir Robert Peel founded at Harrow the Peel Medal for the best Latin essay, in 1826; and this year it has been won by Mr. William Peel, son of the Speaker, and grandson of the founder.

At the flower show held on Tuesday in the Royal Horticultural Society's conservatory at South Kensington, there was a brilliant display of daffodils, cyclamens, lilies, tea-roses, and hyacinths.

The merchants of Tarapaca (South America) have decided to present to Señor Don Francisco Valdes Vergara a handsome service of plate, in acknowledgment of his labours in the advancement of the public welfare in that place. The service is now exhibited by Mr. Sewill, of 30, Cornhill, E.C.

The Court of the Drapers' Company has recently granted 30 guineas to the Artisans' Technical Association, which aims at obtaining the views of artisans themselves on the subject of technical instruction, and their co-operation in promoting it through their various organisations.

In London last week 2675 births and 1678 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 2.03 and the deaths 1.45 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 19 from smallpox, 53 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 20 from diphtheria, 45 from whooping-cough, 13 from enteric fever, and 12 from diarrhoea and dysentery.

## OBITUARY.

BISHOP WORDSWORTH.

The Right Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., late Bishop of Lincoln, whose death is announced, was born in 1807, the third son of the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; and nephew of the poet. He was educated at Winchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which, after a brilliant University career, he became Fellow. He was ordained in 1835, and was successively Public Orator, Hulsean Lecturer, and Head Master of Harrow. He was Vicar of Stanford in the Vale 1850 to 1869, and Canon and Archdeacon of Westminster 1865 to 1869, when he was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln. His Lordship married, Dec. 6, 1838, Susanna Hatley, daughter of Mr. George Frere, and leaves issue. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, is Principal of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. A Portrait of Bishop Wordsworth is given on another page.

SIR W. W. KNIGHTON, BART.

Sir William Wellesley Knighton, Bart., M.A., died at Blendworth, Hordene, on the 13th inst., in his seventy-fifth year. He was only son of Sir William Knighton, first Baronet, M.D., G.C.H., Keeper of the Privy Purse to George IV., and Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall; was educated at the Charter House, graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1831, and served as High Sheriff of Hampshire in 1874. He succeeded to the title at the death of his father, in 1836, but, as he leaves no issue, the baronetcy becomes extinct. His wife, Clementina, daughter of Major John Jameson, died just a year ago.

SIR THOMAS BAZLEY, BART.

Sir Thomas Bazley, Bart., of Hatherop, in the county of Gloucester, officer of the Legion of Honour, J.P. and D.L., died suddenly, at Riversleigh, Lytham, Lancashire, on the 18th inst., aged eighty-seven. He was son of the late Mr. Thomas Bazley, of Gilnow, near Bolton, and from early life devoted himself to commercial pursuits, becoming eventually sole proprietor of the largest fine cotton and lace-thread spinning concern in the kingdom. He took a very active part in the Corn Laws agitation, and was president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce 1841 to 1859. In 1851 he served as a Royal Commissioner of the Great Exhibition, labouring assiduously in promoting that important undertaking; and in 1855, having been nominated a Commissioner of the Paris Imperial Exhibition, was given the Legion of Honour. In 1858 he entered Parliament as Liberal member for Manchester, which city he continued to represent until 1880; and in 1869 was created a Baronet. Sir Thomas married, June 2, 1828, Mary Maria Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Sebastian Nash, of Clayton, Lancashire, and leaves an only child, now Sir Thomas Sebastian Bazley, second Baronet, M.A., J.P., and D.L., born April 30, 1829, who married, Nov. 1, 1855, Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Robert Gardner, of Chaseley, by whom he has issue. A Portrait of Sir Thomas Bazley will be given in our next issue.

MAJOR DARBY GRIFFITH.

Major Christopher Darby-Griffith, of Padworth House, Berks, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for Devizes 1857 to 1868, died recently, at an advanced age. He was the eldest son of Mr. Matthew Chitty Darby, who took the additional surname of Griffith, married 1855, Arabella Sarah, only daughter of Mr. Edward Francis Colston, of Filkins Hall, Oxfordshire, and Roundway Park, Wilts, and leaves, with other issue, a son and successor, Christopher William, Lieutenant Grenadier Guards.

SIR H. S. PARKES.

Sir Harry Smith Parkes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Ambassador to China, died on the 21st inst. He was born in 1828, the son of Mr. Harry Parkes, of Birchill Hall, Staffordshire, by Mary Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. George Gitting, of Bridgnorth. Originally an Attaché to Sir Henry Pottinger's Mission to China, he became Interpreter and Consul at various places in that country, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Japan, 1865 to 1883; and since the latter year was Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China. In 1860, while secretary to Lord Elgin, he was imprisoned and maltreated by the Chinese. The decoration of K.C.B. was conferred on him in 1862, that of G.C.M.G. in 1881. Sir Harry married, 1856, Fanny Hannah, daughter of Mr. Thomas Phumer, of Cannons Park, Middlesex, and was left a widower in 1879.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Major-General Henry Cadogan Craigie, late 19th Hussars, on the 11th inst., aged fifty-four.

General Richard Parker, late 1st Life Guards, and Colonel 5th Dragoon Guards, youngest son of the late Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, on the 15th inst., in his eighty-second year.

Mr. Francis Adams, of Cotswold Grange, and Clifton, Gloucestershire, on the 19th inst., at Cheltenham, in his seventy-third year.

The Hon. Mary Cartwright, wife of Mr. R. Aubrey Cartwright, of Edgote, Northamptonshire, and eldest daughter of Lord Cottesloe, on the 26th inst., aged fifty-nine.

Rosetta, Mrs. Whiteside, widow of the Right Hon. James Whiteside, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and sister of the late Sir Joseph Napier, Bart., Lord Chancellor of Ireland, on the 17th inst.

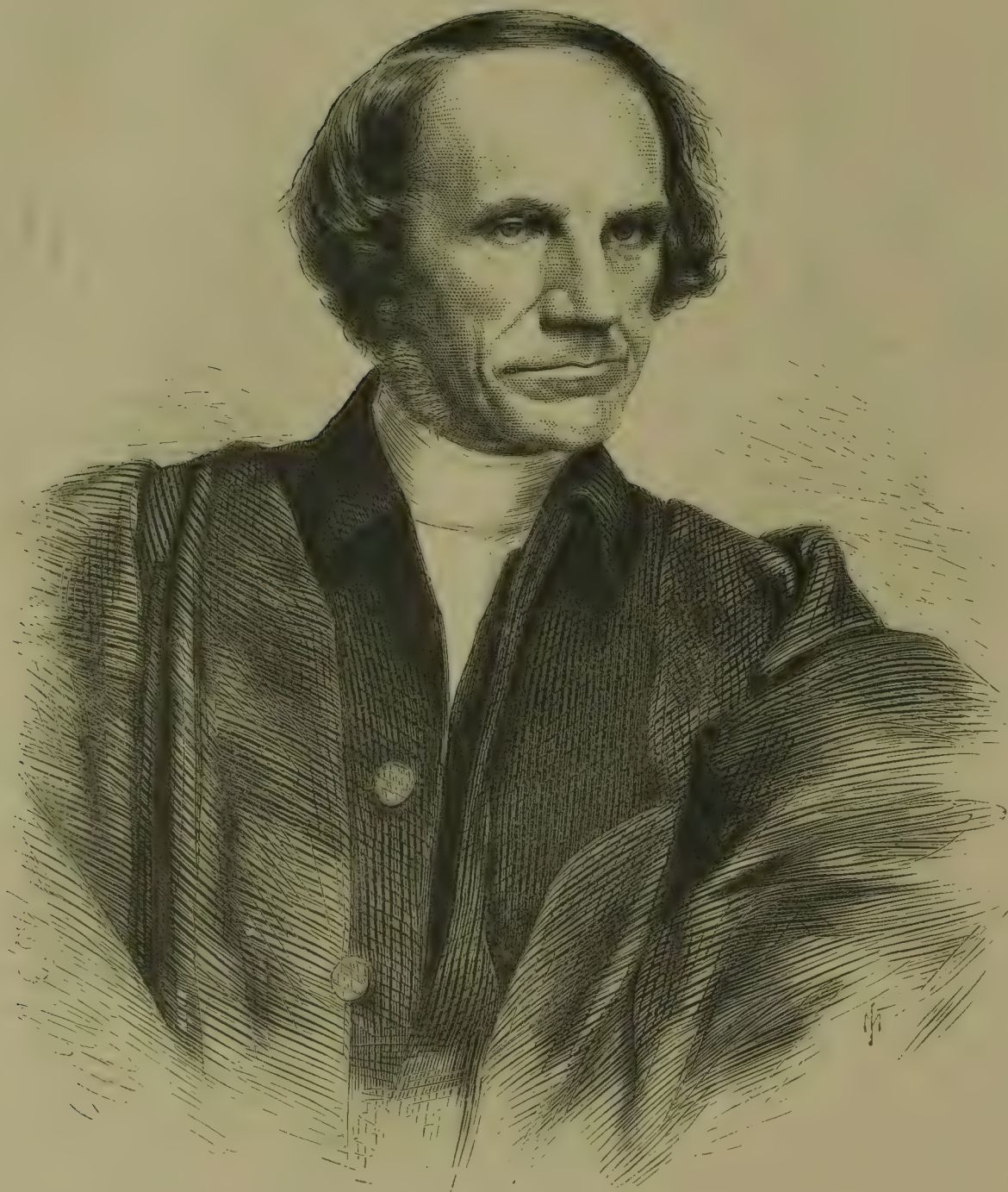
Major Richard Collingwood Robinson (retired), late Captain 60th Rifles, eldest son of Sir John Robinson, Bart., C.B., of Rokeby Hall, county Louth, by Sarah Blackett Denny, his wife, grand-daughter of the celebrated Admiral Lord Collingwood, on the 15th inst., aged forty-two.

The Ven. James Gaspard Le Marchant Carey, Archdeacon of Essex, Hon. Canon of St. Albans, and Vicar of Boreham, on the 17th inst., at Folkestone. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1853 with high honours, and was ordained the same year.

Mr. Herbert Fry, who planned and annually re-compiled two useful works, "The Royal Guide to London Charities," and a very original "Guide to London," illustrated with bird's-eye views of our leading thoroughfares, on the 17th inst., aged fifty-four.

The Rev. Prebendary Henry George De Bunsen, M.A., Rector of Donnington, near Albrighton, Salop, one of the best-known clergymen in the diocese of Lichfield, on the 19th inst., aged sixty-six. Mr. De Bunsen was the eldest son of the late Baron De Bunsen, the distinguished author and diplomatist. He was educated at Oxford, and was ordained priest in 1842, and was afterwards domestic chaplain to the Duke of Sutherland. In 1869 he was appointed to the Rectory of Donnington, of the annual value of £690, with parsonage. He was Prebendary of Lichfield, and took an active and leading part in the various diocesan organisations.





THE LATE RIGHT REV. CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, D.D., BISHOP OF LINCOLN.



TRINITY CHURCH, BERMUDA.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT DUNEDIN, OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND.





THE LATE MR. LOUIS HAGHE,  
FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



THE LATE MR. J. J. JENKINS,  
FORMER SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

#### THE LATE MR. LOUIS HAGHE.

Mr. Louis Haghe, the Honorary President of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, died on the 9th inst., at the age of seventy-nine. His long and successful career bore testimony to the charms which the fatherland has for the imaginative mind. Born at Tournay—a picturesque but seldom-visited town of Belgium—he came to England at an early age, and for some years devoted himself almost wholly to lithography, an art which then occupied a far higher position than it has since wood-engraving, electrotype, and photography have competed with it for popular favour. Mr. Haghe at first commenced by lithographing the works of others, and in this way, between 1824 and 1847, he made his name widely known by his attractive album of English, Belgian, and German scenery. Thenceforward he devoted himself to original work, commencing by a series of studies of the archæological and architectural beauties of his native country. Old Flemish interiors, fifteenth-century burghers' houses, looking almost like palaces, Gothic cathedrals, and the rich costumes of the Middle Ages always attracted him. He had, however, for some years been exhibiting at the Institute of Painters in Water Colours and elsewhere, and in 1837 was

elected a member of that body, of which he became one of the leading members. His position as an artist was established by the "Council of War at Courtray," assembled in the Hôtel de Ville. This picture, exhibited in 1839, was purchased by Mr. Vernon, and formed part of his bequest now at the South Kensington Museum. Amongst Louis Haghe's other noteworthy works may be mentioned "The Interior of the Hôtel de Ville, Bruges"; "The Brewer's Hall, Antwerp"; "Interior of St. Bavon, Ghent"; "Cross-bow Practice" (a scene of Flemish outdoor life in the sixteenth century); "The Choir of Santa Maria Novella" (oil), "St. Peter's Day at Rome," &c. His work, to the very close of his life, was almost uninterrupted; and to the very end he contributed to the exhibition of the Institute of which he had for so long been one of the principal members. Honours were abundantly showered upon him from all sides. Antwerp, Brussels, Paris, and Manchester awarded him medals; and the King of the Belgians conferred upon him the Order of Chevalier de l'Ordre de Léopold I. He succeeded the late Mr. Henry Warren as President of the Institute, and held the post until about a year ago, when, from failing health, he resigned in favour of Mr. J. D. Linton. The Portrait is from a photograph by M. J. Ganz, of Brussels.

#### THE LATE MR. J. J. JENKINS, F.R.S.A.

Mr. Joseph J. Jenkins, who died on the 9th inst., was an artist whose works gained a considerable degree of favour. His pictures bearing suggestive titles, "Hopes and Fears," "With the Stream," and "Against the Stream," and "Come Along," were popular in their day; and in some instances were engraved for the Art Union. He was born in 1811; in early life he was an engraver, but afterwards became a painter in water colours. His works, both of figure-subjects and landscapes, were till recently seen and admired at the annual exhibitions of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, of which he was a most active and useful member during thirty-four years, having also for ten years filled the office of Secretary, during the Presidencies of Mr. Frederick Tayler and the late John F. Lewis, R.A. He became an Associate of the Society in 1841, and a full member in 1850. His latter years were devoted to the service of the society, which he enriched by valuable gifts, and lastly by a magnificent bequest to the funds. Mr. Jenkins was also known to have been long engaged in collecting materials for its history.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. H. S. Melville, East Grinstead.



THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: THE NILE AT THE HEAD OF THE GERENDID CATARACT.  
SKETCH BY THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. C. COVENY, OF THE 42ND (BLACK WATCH) ROYAL HIGHLANDERS.



THE SILENT MEMBER.

The Earl of Dufferin, as resolute and resourceful a Viceroy as India has ever had, is plainly a match for Russia, whose singular and suspicious delay in dispatching her Commissioner to meet General Sir Peter Lumsden on the debateable Afghan Frontier is not unreasonably held to mask acquisitive designs on the part of restless Muscovite Commanders. On his way to meet the Ameer of Afghanistan in state at Rawul Pindi, the Governor-General met Sir Donald Stewart, the Commander-in-Chief, at Allahabad on Tuesday; and is understood to have sanctioned the mobilisation of two Army Corps of 25,000 men each, Sir Donald himself taking the chief command, with General Sir Frederick Roberts and General Hardinge as Commanders of the two Army Corps, Pishcen being the immediate destination of the troops. These important military measures being deemed necessary by the Viceroy to prepare for eventualities, it is more than ever evident that at this juncture England has urgent need to speak with an undivided voice.

The strength of the Government at this crisis lies in the manifest necessity for the country to show a united front towards Russia. Threatened by yet another hostile motion by the Opposition on the question of the finances of Egypt, Mr. Gladstone last Monday deprecated the delay in the debate which Sir Stafford Northcote desired on the score that the House had not yet mastered the papers. The Premier earnestly protested, "I cannot undertake the risk of Egyptian bankruptcy in order to meet the wishes of the right hon. gentleman. We are now at the end of our tether, and in the month of April Egypt will be called upon to meet payments which she will have no means of meeting unless we are able to put in operation the machinery of the Convention." With lively debating point Lord John Manners promptly retorted that, "having brought the financial affairs of Egypt to a state of hopeless confusion, the Prime Minister now presents a pistol at our heads, and declares that bankruptcy will ensue unless this Convention be adopted."

Thursday was, in the end, fixed upon as the date for Mr. Gladstone, on the part of the Government, to move the subjoined resolution practically approving the Egyptian Convention:—

That her Majesty be authorised to guarantee the payment of an annuity of £315,000, sterling for the purpose of a loan, to be raised by the Government of Egypt, in pursuance of the Convention signed at London, on March 18, 1885, between her Majesty and the Governments of Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, and Turkey; and that provision be made out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, or the growing produce thereof, for the issue of such sums of money from time to time as may be required, to pay any sums which may at any time be required to fulfil the guarantee of her Majesty in respect of such annuity, conformably to the tenor of her Majesty's engagement as specified in the said convention.

The Opposition elected to join issue with the Government under the banner of Mr. T. C. Bruce, who gave notice of an amendment to the effect that the proposals regarding the Egyptian Convention were unsatisfactory, and did not warrant the agreement into which her Majesty's Government had entered. On the grounds that the Convention virtually sanctions the reimposition of an International Commission of interference in the affairs of Egypt, when England has borne the brunt of the expense and trouble of the Administration throughout recent troublous times, some uncertain followers of the Ministry were expected to vote with the Opposition. But again the spectre of Russia on the Afghan frontier may check them, as it may lessen the force of the Opposition.

On the delicate questions arising out of the present positions of the Russian and Afghan outposts on the Turkestan frontier, Ministers in both Houses have displayed diplomatic reticence and reserve. "Heckled" (as the Scots put it) with regard to alleged Russian intrigues at Pendjeh, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice was not to be shaken, on Tuesday, from the reserve with which he had discreetly cloaked himself. Nor was Mr. Gladstone to be swerved one step from the guarded course he deemed it politic to follow—as he remarked, in passing, under "the very grave circumstances which now exist"—in alluding to the negotiations with Russia as to whether the frontier difficulty should be settled on the spot or in London.

The Redistribution of Seats Bill is sedulously pushed through Committee by Sir Charles Dilke in the intervals left by one or the other of the Ministers in charge of the spending departments. The Marquis of Hartington, who has not yet mastered the art of marshalling figures with ease, on Thursday week prevailed upon the House to vote, with accented alacrity, 114,191 men and £1,513,000 for the Army. In the Upper House, on the following night, 62 voted for and 62 against Lord Thurlow's motion in favour of opening the London Museums and Picture Galleries on Sundays; the Lord Chancellor adding his casting-vote against the annual resolution, which the promoters now have hope will be sanctioned next year. On the whole, their Lordships will not be sorry to adjourn on Friday for the Easter holidays; nor will the Commons object to begin their recess, which is to last from Tuesday next to Thursday, the 9th of April.

Earl Cairns presided on Tuesday at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Society for Promoting Female Welfare, held, by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Holmes White, at 10, Devonshire-place, at which it was decided to raise a special fund from which to make grants to societies needing support.

"OPHELIA."

There is a willow grows aslant a brook,  
That shows his hoar leaves in the glassy stream;  
There with fantastic garlands did she come,  
Of cow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and long purples  
That our cold maids do "dead men's fingers" call them;  
There, on the pendant boughs her coronet weeds  
Clambling to hang, an envious siver broke;  
When, down the weedy trophies, and herself,  
Fell in the weeping brook.

Alas, then, is she drowned?  
Drowned, drowned, your sister's drowned, Laertes.

The prelude of this sad event is depicted by the Artist in the drawing we have engraved. The genius of Shakspeare, with its profound and tender reach of human sympathy, has imagined nothing that more touches the heart than this portion of the mysterious tragedy of "Hamlet." Much of poor Ophelia's story is left untold, but may perhaps be guessed by a thoughtful reader. The priests condemned her as a suicide, and forbade her the rites of Christian burial. The King of Denmark supposed that her madness was "all from her father's death." The Queen, who had loved and really pitied her, had a different opinion of its cause; and we know what Laertes thought of it, and what her father, as well as her brother, had feared. The wild talk and strange songs in which her wandering mind gave vent to its emotions, breaking the bounds of maidenly self-respect, betray the true state of the case. Laertes was right in his belief that she was greatly wronged. His anger is justified, for he could not be aware of the terrible position of Hamlet. The Queen said, casting flowers on Ophelia's grave, "I hoped thou shouldst have been my Hamlet's wife." Laertes, before he left home, had cautioned his sister:

For Hamlet, and the trifling of his favours,  
Hold it a fashion and a toy in blood;  
Fear it, Ophelia, fear it, my dear sister,  
And keep within the rear of your affection  
Out of the shot and danger of desire.

He had compared Hamlet's regard for her to a spring violet, "forward, not permanent, sweet, not lasting, the perfume and suppliance of a minute." When he meets her again on his return home, the distracted girl, amidst her mad and obscure sayings, is reminded of violets by the presence of Laertes.

Thought and affliction, passion, hell itself,  
She turns to favour and to prettiness.

And Ophelia carries this humour to her death, the manner of which is mournfully described in the lines we have quoted, and to which the Artist has supplied, in this drawing, a beautiful and appropriate illustration.

"A DANGEROUS HUG."

The scene of this perilous hunting adventure is in the mountains of the Hindoo Koosh, the western extension of the Himalayas, dividing the Cabul valley, with Chitral and Kafiristan, from the Kunduz and Badakshan provinces north-east of Afghanistan. The upper recesses of this range are haunted by two species of bears, and by wolves, leopards, and lions of a small type, with the wild cat of the Angora species, but are not very often visited by English sportsmen. None of these animals, when encountered in that region, are more formidable than the larger bear, whose mighty "hug," if he once gets hold of a man, leaves but one chance of escape—a timely shot from a ready comrade. This is the situation delineated in our Artist's drawing, which has been engraved for our Extra Supplement, and which tells its own tale, so far as it goes, though we are left in anxiety for the fate of the man writhing in the clutches of that powerful beast.

The Company of Goldsmiths have given £50 to the funds of the National Truss Society, 28, King William-street.

Mr. James Wyld, Charing-cross, has published an excellent map of the district from Souakim to Berber, showing the proposed routes for the railway and sections of both.

There was a good show of spring flowers at the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens on Wednesday, and another is announced for April 22.

An offer by Mr. Gladstone to restore the ancient cross of Edinburgh, the shaft of which now alone remains, was on Tuesday gratefully accepted by the Town Council of that city.

Mr. Homewood Crawford was sworn in as City Solicitor, at the Guildhall, last Saturday morning. He resigns the Under-Sheriffalty, to which Mr. Clarence R. Hulse has been appointed.

Last Saturday the annual Association football-match between England and Scotland was played at Kennington Oval, and resulted in a draw, each side scoring a goal.

Snow to the depth of several inches fell in the metropolitan district on Sunday morning, and wintry weather also prevailed over a great part of England.

Mr. Richard Benyon, of Englefield House, near Reading, has given £1000 to the funds of the Royal Berkshire Hospital, of which he is President.

We have received from Mr. Cremer, jun., Regent-street, and from Messrs. G. Sparagnapane and Co., of Milton-street, City, some samples of their Easter eggs and other seasonable novelties.

The annual returns of the Volunteer Corps of Great Britain shows that on Nov. 1 last the total enrolled strength of the force was 215,015, the authorised establishment being 249,419. Of the total enrolled strength, 208,365 are returned as efficient.

THE BECHUANALAND EXPEDITION.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Julius M. Price, a volunteer in "Methuen's Horse," part of the South African Field Force commanded by Major-General Sir Charles Warren, the Special Commissioner sent to restore order in Stellaland and Goshen, and to settle the land claims between the Boers and the Bechuana tribal chiefs, supplies further Sketches of the incidents of their life in camp and on the march. He was with the escort party accompanying the Telegraph Section of the Royal Engineers in advance of head-quarters; and one of his Sketches represent these on the march, with their mule-carts and waggons; another, the operation of laying a telegraph wire over the side of a rocky gorge, performed by the same "pioneers of civilisation." In the first-mentioned Sketch the men of the escort do not appear, as they are marching about three hundred yards in front; the conductor or guide, riding a Basuto pony, is a man roughly dressed, wearing a slouched felt hat, and with a big bushy beard. The front vehicle, a "Scotch cart," drawn by four mules, has two Kaffir drivers, one holding the reins, the other using the whip; two soldiers, with white helmets, are seated behind. The other vehicles are "buck waggons," with big teams of mules; sometimes as many as twelve are put in a team, and are driven, with much shrieking and cursing, by the aid of whips about 15 ft. long, which the drivers apply without sparing, as there is no "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" in that part of South Africa. Regimental transport carts are seen between the waggons. In the other Sketch already mentioned, a signaller on horseback, with his flag, is at the top of the rocky bank; in the foreground below, two men are fixing the pole with stones, and two others, halfway up, are holding the telegraph wire, a coil of which lies on the ground. The sergeant in charge, with his hands behind his back holding a field-glass, is looking on at their work.

The scenes on the march to Barkly Camp, in West Griqualand, also furnish matter for our Illustrations. Here is the tent of a friendly Boer, at Boschman's Pan, with the owner seated at the door, a wealthy man, possessing large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, besides the pig basking in the foreground. To the left, beyond the small tree, is a low pile of turf or stones, which is the fire-place or kitchen of the solitary household; there is also a pond or well, and a tub. Very different is the commissariat victualling department for the military at Barkly Camp; the seeming rampart, with a sentinel on the top, is built up of nearly two thousand cases, each containing six two-pound tins of corned beef for the daily food of the troops, which our Artist has entitled "Grub." The last of his Sketches here to be noticed was taken at "Staunman's Knoll," and represents Sir Charles Warren's travelling-carrage, drawn by ten mules, with the native coachman wielding a whip of immense length; to the right are some of the tents occupied by the General's Staff. We observe, by the latest news, that Sir Charles Warren has approached Rooi Grond, on the frontier of the Transvaal at Goshen, which may probably be the farthest point that the expedition will have to visit; and it may be hoped that there is no opposition to his authority in that quarter.

THE LINCOLN MEETING.

The flat-racing season has begun in earnest. On Monday, the opening day of the Lincoln Meeting, Mr. R. C. Naylor won the Trial Stakes with Forethought; Mr. L. De Rothschild, the Tathwell Plate with Chartreuse; Mr. P. M. V. Saurin, the Grand National Hunt Steeplechase with Lady Tempest; Mr. Sadler, the Northern Welter Plate with Incendiary; Mr. G. F. Lee, the Northern Selling Plate with Tibicen; and Mr. R. Carington, the Batthyany Stakes with Bedouin. Lord Yarborough's Cambalu walked over for the Gone Away Plate.

On the second day, Mr. Eastern won the Brocklesby Trial Plate with Sulphur; Mr. Craven, the Sudbrooke Selling Plate with Rape of the Lock; Mr. J. Hammond, the Doddington Plate with Strathblane; Mr. T. Jennings, the Castle Selling Plate with Melita; Mr. R. Peck, the Brocklesby Stakes with The Bard; Mr. P. M. V. Saurin, the Grand National Open Farmers' Plate with Lady Tempest; and Mr. R. Vyner, the Blankney Stakes with Stone Clink.

The Lincolnshire Handicap itself was reserved for Wednesday, when sport commenced with a victory for Mr. C. Blanton, who secured the Lincoln Cup with Assignment; the Mile Selling Plate fell to Nauman; and the Grand National Hunter's to Northampton. But the chief interest centred in the Lincolnshire Handicap, won by Bendigo, Bird of Freedom second, and MacMahon third.

Thursday saw an exodus from Lincoln to Liverpool.

Mr. Harrington, M.P., received last Saturday a draught for £2000, forwarded from the Irish National League in America for "Parliamentary purposes."

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at the port of Liverpool during the past week from the United States and Canada amounted to 2378 cattle, 211 sheep, 8507 quarters of fresh beef, and 1105 carcasses of mutton.

"Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information," published by Ward, Lock, and Co., is a compendium of all that relates to theoretical and applied science, natural history, commerce, literature, and all the needs and activities of modern life. A new edition of this most useful work has just been issued, enlarged and corrected to date by Mr. George R. Emerson.

CHATTO and WINDUS, PUBLISHERS.  
Full Lists free by post.

To be ready immediately, crown 8vo, cloth extra, 6s.  
SOCIETY IN LONDON. By A FOREIGN RESIDENT.

WOMEN OF THE DAY: Biographical Dictionary of Notable Contemporaries. By FRANCES HAYS. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 5s.

UNCLE JACK, &c. By WALTER BESANT. Author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," &c. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 6s.

THE SHADOW OF A CRIME. By HALL CAINE. 3 vols., crown 8vo. At all Libraries.  
Mr. Hall Caine has written a fine story. Ralph Ray is a strong and a beautiful figure. The character of the heroine, too, is like the end of a rainbow. In this art (of the story-teller) Mr. Caine shows himself to be an adept. The story, indeed, is picturesque, and unusually full of incidents of a striking and novel kind. It is, moreover, full of that true local colour which can only come from local knowledge. Altogether, the character of the story are freshness of incident and originality of treatment. —Athenæum.

A HARD KNOT. By CHARLES GIBBON. Author of "Robin Gray," "The Golden Shaft," &c. 3 vols., crown 8vo. At all Libraries.

OUR COMMON BRITISH FOSSILS, AND WHERE TO FIND THEM. A Handbook for Students. By J. E. TAYLOR, Ph.D., F.L.S., &c., Author of "The Sagacity and Morality of Plants." With over 300 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 7s. 6d.

MILITARY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS. By JAMES ANSON FARRELL, Author of "Primitive Manners and Customs." Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 6s. Immediately.

MYTHS AND DREAMS. By EDWARD CLODD. Author of "The Childhood of the World," &c. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 5s.  
London: CHATTO and WINDUS, Piccadilly, W.

Now ready (Sixpence), New Series, No. 22.  
THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for APRIL.

COURT ROYAL. By the Author of "John Herring," "Mehannah," &c. Chap. I.—A Little Devil. Chap. II.—Pawnee. Chap. III.—Lazarus. Chap. IV.—Joanna's School. Illustrated by G. Du Maurier.  
THE KITE RIDGE. By Mrs. WILKINGTON'S GARDEN PARTY. Illustrated by T. S. Chessman.  
BIG ANIMALS.  
THE RABBIT'S PRESENT.  
RAINBOW GOLD. By David Christie Murray. Book 2.—How Job Rottel began his Repentance. Chaps. IV.—VI. London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

A New Story by BRET HARTE, entitled A SHIP OF '49. And a Reminiscence by Mr. ARCHIBALD FORBES, entitled INTERVIEWED BY AN EMPEROR. See THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE for APRIL.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE for APRIL, 1885, contains:—  
I. THE BABY'S LULLABY. Engraved by Theodor Kneising, from the picture by L. Alma Tadema, Esq., R.A. (Frontispiece).  
II. A SHIP OF '49 (to be continued). By Bret Harte. With Illustrations by Hugh Thomson.  
III. HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS. By J. E. Pantton. With Illustrations by C. E. Wilson.  
IV. INTERVIEWED BY AN EMPEROR. By Archibald Forbes.  
V. THE SIRENS THREE (to be continued). By W. Crane. With Illustrations by W. Crane.  
VI. A LULLABY AHEAD (to be continued). By Hugh Conway. Author of "Gullied Back."  
VII. AN EASTER HOLIDAY. By The Penman.  
VIII. IMITATIONS OF ROMANIAN LAYS. By William Beatty-Kington.  
MACMILLAN and Co., London.

NEW WORK BY A NEW AUTHOR.  
In 3 vols., at all Libraries, price 31s. 6d.,  
THE UNHIED LABOURER. By "A. M. U." "A tale of religious emotion and mental conflict."—J. and R. MAXWELL, and all Libraries.

NEW ORIGINAL NOVEL. In 1 vol.  
Price 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d., cl.; 3s. 6d., half mor. (post, 4d.).  
A FUTURE ON TRUST. By LINA NEVILL. Author of "A Roman Queen."  
"The plot is clever, and the story very interesting."

AMUSING STORIES AND COMIC PICTURES.  
Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 3d., splendidly illustrated.  
FABLES AND FANCIES. Illustrated by Seventy-Two Litho Pictures by Chasemore, Bryan, &c., in six colours.

CHEAP EDITION OF "RITA'S" NOVELS.  
Price 2s., 1s., 2s. 6d., cl.; 3s. 6d., half mor. (post, 4d.).  
COUNTESS DAPHNE. By "RITA," Author of "Dance Dances," "My Lord Convent," &c.  
"Written with considerable skill."—Athenæum.  
J. and R. MAXWELL, Shoe-lane; Booksellers, &c.

MRS. NAPIER HIGGINS' NEW WORK.  
Now ready, Vols. I and 2, 8vo 8vo, 20s.  
WOMEN OF EUROPE IN THE FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH CENTURIES. By Mrs. NAPIER HIGGINS.  
Hess and BAKER, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

SPECIAL OFFER.—MUSICAL BOXES.  
Messrs. WALES and McCULLOCH, 21, Ludgate-hill, have arranged to SELL, at a LARGE REDUCTION, the whole of their Valuable Collection of Musical Boxes, by the celebrated original Nicé Frères, recently retired from business. Catalogues, special issue, gratis and post-free.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE, No. 306.  
For APRIL.  
Price 1s.

CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER.  
MRS. DYMOND. Chaps. V.—VIII. By Mrs. Ritchie (Misc. Thackeray).  
MARCH IN MAGNA GRÆCIA. By Janet Ross.  
IMPERIAL FEDERATION. By Edward A. Freeman.  
ON PATRISTON'S MEMOIRS. By John Morley.  
THE PATRISTON OF SHAKSPERE. By John Cooke.  
REVIEW OF THE MONTH.  
MACMILLAN and Co., London.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST AND WHAT IS YOUR MOTTO? Send name and county to CULLETON'S Heraldic Office, Plain sketch, 3s. 6d.; colours, 7s. The arms of man and wife blended. Crest engraved on seals, rings, books, and steel dies, 8s. 6d. Gold seal, with crest, 25s. Solid Gold Ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked, with crest, 42s. Manual of Heraldry, 4th Engraving, 2s. 6d.—P. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

CULLETON'S GUINEA BOX OF STATIONERY contains a Ream of the very best Paper and 50 Envelopes, all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest and Motto, Monogram or Address, and the engraving of steel Die included. Sent to any part for P.O. order.—P. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

VISITING CARDS by CULLETON. Fifty best quality, 2s. 6d., post-free, including the Engraving of Copper-plate, Welding Cards, 2d. each, 20 Envelopes, with Metal Seal, 1s. 6d.—P. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

ARTISTS' SKETCHES, for PANEL PAINTING, Terra Cotta, &c., for SALE and on HIRE. Priced List Post-free. WILLIAM BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London, W.





A DANGEROUS HUG: AN INCIDENT IN THE HINDOO KOOSH.

DRAWN BY R. C. WOODVILLE.



# THE LOUIS VELVETEEN.

"LE FOLLET" says:—The LOUIS VELVETEEN has already rejoiced in a longer reign in the world of fashion than that of any material within our recollection; and when we take into consideration that it is equally suitable for all occasions—an advantage no other fabric possesses—and that, whether employed as a complete dress, portions of toilettes, or trimmings, it is as effective as it is serviceable, its favour is not surprising.

The Louis Velveteen, from its wonderful resemblance to the richest Silk Velvet, is essentially a lady's material; the lights and shadows, so thoroughly like those of Genoa and Lyons Velvet, the rich folds and graceful drapery, so soft and silky to the touch, all account easily for its great and permanent vogue among the aristocracy, both here and abroad.

Though very strong, it is so light in wear that even in elaborately made dresses, with long trains, it has no inconvenient weight; while from some peculiar and special arrangement of the pile, no amount of creasing will flatten or rub it; neither rain nor dust alter its rich colourings or dim the bloom for which it is so celebrated—advantages that cannot be too highly appreciated.

EVERY YARD of the GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS."

THE WEAR OF EVERY YARD GUARANTEED.

FROM ALL DRAPERS THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM.

## LADY'S PICTORIAL.

AN ILLUSTRATED RECORD OF ALL NEWS INTERESTING TO LADIES. SIXPENCE, EVERY THURSDAY.

Offices: 172, Strand, W.C.

"This admirable journal should gladden the hearts of the fair sex."—Midland Times.

### MYRA'S JOURNAL.

Price Sixpence; by post, 8d. NOVELTIES FOR APRIL. NEW PARIS MODELS of Costumes, Toilettes, Mantles, Capes, Collars, and Lingerie for Ladies. Costumes, Fashions, and Chapaux for Children. Confirmation Dresses for Young Girls. No. 1 of Costumes and Mantles from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

A SPLENDID COLOURED FASHION PLATE, showing the New Modes of Dress, and the Fashionable Colours and Materials.

A FULL-SIZE PAPER PATTERN of the Locomotive Mantle. DRESS AND FASHION in PARIS.

MYRA'S ANSWERS. THE NURSE and its ANSWERS on Dress, Health and Personal Attention. Etiquette, Miscellaneous, &c.

HINTS ON GARDENING. NEEDLEWORK DESIGNS for a Chair Back in Guipure d'Artois; Embroidered Mat and Cigar Case; Pattern in Berlin Wool-Work; Borders in Crochet, Knitting, and Louis XIII. Guipure, &c.

Large DIAGRAM SHEET, containing Patterns of— (1) The Louis XIII. Casaque; (2) The Hester House Dress; (3) The Carini Matinee; (4) The Da-mancy Peluree; (5) The Berta Parure.

Can be had of all Booksellers throughout the world, or MYRA and SON, Publishers, Covent-garden, London.

THE BEST FASHION JOURNAL PUBLISHED. LE MONITEUR DE LA MODE, A HIGH CLASS FASHION JOURNAL.

Patronised and subscribed to by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. The APRIL NUMBER contains

FOUR BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED FASHION PLATES, Expressly designed for this Journal, and Copyright.

TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES of LETTER-PRESS, splendidly illustrated with

OVER ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS of the Latest Fashions from Paris, and New Serial Story, "Miss Hyde's Matchmaking."

A REVIEW OF PARIS FASHIONS, MODES AND STYLES. CHILDREN'S DRESS in London and Paris.

NOTES OF THE MONTH. Price One Shilling; by post, 1s. 2d.

MYRA and SON (late Groubaud and Son), 31 and 40, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, London.

### DOCTEUR PIERRE'S

(Of the Paris Faculty of Medicine)



DENTIFRICES.

HYGIENICAL

PREPARATIONS

Used with great success for the last Fifty Years.

Paris: Place de l'Opéra, 8. London: Becker and Co., Maiden-lane, 34. Sold Retail Everywhere.

FOR FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's Inn Herald's Office send Name and County, each 3s. 6d. in colours, 7s. 6d. Arms Painted and Engraved on each. Des. &c. PUGH BROTHERS, Great Tunnage, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and 76, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. Illustrated List on application.

ROYAL HERALDIC NOTE. The "Ne plus ultra" of Writing Paper in Cream and Blue Squares, 3s. 6d. per ream. PUGH BROTHERS, SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Great Tunnage, Lincoln's Inn; and 76, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

Ninth Edition, large 8vo. pp. 722, cloth 8s., post-free. HOMEOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN. By J. H. PULTE M.D. Revised, with important additions, by Washington Epps, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. The most complete popular work published on homeopathic medicine, specially adapted for emigrants and others unable to obtain any professional advice. J. Epps and Co., 48, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly.

"I CONSIDER that for Asthma, Coughs, and all the out and out diseases, the best remedy is DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS."—J. Johnson, M.P.S., 101, Meanwood-road, Leeds.

## FASHIONS FOR THE SEASON.

### NEW SPRING FASHIONS.

NEW MANTLES FROM PARIS. Our first delivery of New Goods is now ready for inspection. Amongst them a—some very handsome Novelties. Also New Millinery. Just from Paris. A beautiful and very choice variety of New Bonnets and Hats, in Grenadine and other New Materials. Inspection respectfully invited.

### ON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR TELEGRAM.

Mourning Goods will be forwarded to any part of England on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (at desired), without any extra charge whatever.

SILK COSTUMES, beautifully made, copied from the most expensive French Models, at 4, 5, 7, and up to 21 guineas.

### MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,

IN CORRECT TASTE, at a great saving in price.

Skirts in new Mourning Fabrics, trimmed Crape, or otherwise. 2s. to 5 guineas. Mantles to correspond, from 3s. 6d. to 5 guineas.

BLACK MATERIAL COSTUMES, both with and without Crape, beautifully and fashionably designed. The largest variety that can be seen in any one establishment, ranging from 1 to 10 guineas.

### SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS

At 3s. 11d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 6s. 3d., 7s. 6d. (Highly recommended). An immense stock, from 2s. upwards.

### BROCHÉ VELVETS, Broché Satins, &c.,

In various beautiful designs, for Mantles and Dresses, from 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per yard.

### EVENING DRESSES, DINNER DRESSES.

An extensive variety. New Styles, beautifully and fashionably made.

Black Grenadine, from 1 guinea.

Black Brussels net, from 2s. 6d.

Black Lace, from 3 guineas.

Black Merv, with various novel combinations, from 2½ guineas.

### PARCELS POST FREE.

Made-up articles or materials by the yard promptly forwarded.

PETER ROBINSON, MOURNING WAREHOUSE, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.



The Bradford Manufacturing Company, Bradford, Yorkshire. Will send a full Set of Patterns, free to any Address, of the Celebrated PLAIN and FANCY DRESS FABRICS, in All Wool and Mixtures, including Cashmeres, Capes, Foulés, Nun's Cloths, Serges, &c., for the Spring and Summer. The largest assortment in the Kingdom of FANCY ZEPHYRS, COTTON CRAPES, &c. Write at once, and mention this Paper.

## ADAMS'S FURNITURE POLISH.

THE OLDEST AND BEST.—"THE QUEEN"

(the Lady's Newspaper) says:—"Having made a fresh trial of its virtues, after considerable experience with other compounds of the same nature, we feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all housewives who are in any difficulty in polishing their furniture."—Dec. 22, 1883.

SOLD BY GROCERS, CHEMISTS, IRONMONGERS, CABINET MAKERS, BRUSH DEALERS, OILMEN, &c.

Manufactory: VICTORIA PARK, SHEFFIELD.

CAUTION.—See that the Name is on the Bottle, and Beware of cheap imitations.



MOUSON and CO.'S Toilet Soaps are warranted to be made of the very best and purest materials, not to shrink or vary in shape or weight, even if kept for years.

Improved Toilet Soaps assorted in Honey, Rose, and Windsor.

Cocoa Butter Soap, a veritable medicinal soap for softening the skin.

Spring Violet Soap, of the natural perfume, pronounced, even by rival makers, unequalled.

Aromatic Vegetable Soap, a bijou for the Nursery, pure and uncoloured, with a splendid perfume of herbs.

Handy and Handsome (Registered Mark), a new and most conveniently shaped Toilet Soap.

"The Challenge" Windsor Soap (Regd. Mark), wonderfully mild and of excellent perfume.

J. G. MOUSON and CO., Perfumers, FRANKFORD-ON-MAIN;

and 32 and 33, HAMSELL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

To be had of the principal Wholesale Perfumers and Druggists throughout the Country.

## AMALGAMATION OF JACKSON & GRAHAM AND COLLINSON & LOCK.

To facilitate this arrangement Messrs. JACKSON and GRAHAM will OFFER for SALE, during the next two months, the whole of their STOCK, one of the largest and most valuable in Europe. The articles are of high merit, and prices are much below the cost of production. In every Department purchasers will find great and unquestionable bargains.

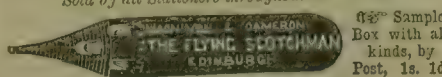
An Illustrated Catalogue will be sent on application.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE NEW BUSINESS WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED.

70 to 86, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men. The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen." TRY "THE FLYING SCOTCHMAN PEN."

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.



1995 Newspapers recommend them.

"They are a treasure."—Standard.

PATENTEES OF PENS AND PENHOLDERS,

MACNIVEN AND CAMERON, 23 to 33, Blair-st., Edinburgh. (Estab. 1770.)

Pen-Makers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

### REAL OLD POLISH BRANDY

1½ Gallons, 20s. 6d. per gallon to 1s. 6d.

Small (one 4 oz. trial of

Twenty Bottles for 120 roubles.

Address—F. P. MILLER, Kiev, Russia.

## Children's (DOUBLE KNEE) Stockings

Invented in Leicester. Manufactured in Leicester, and by Adderly and Company, Leicester.

The Best Makes at Wholesale Prices.

More than a thousand testimonials received from ladies of distinction from all over the world.

Write for Book Price-List, Post-free.

ADDERLY and CO. (only Address), LEICESTER.

### SIMEON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORER

Infinitely restores grey or faded hair to its natural colour. It promotes growth, arrests falling, is perfectly harmless, and has no equal. Get a bottle, and be convinced. Sold everywhere. Price 2s.; or, post-free, 42 shillings.

Dépôt, 10, Southampton-row, London.



NEW MUSIC.

**THE MIKADO.**  
GILBERT and SULLIVAN'S new and triumphantly successful Japanese Opera.  
LIBRETTO, complete, 1s. net.  
THE VOCAL SCORE (5s.) and PIANO SOLO (3s.) of the above will shortly be published by CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

**LORD HENRY SOMERSET'S NEW SONGS.**  
**MY DEAR ONE!** Words and Music by LORD HENRY SOMERSET. Price 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, and 15, Poultry, E.C.

**A SONG OF NIGHT.** Words and Music by LORD HENRY SOMERSET. Price 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, and 15, Poultry, E.C.

**SIGNOR TOSTI'S NEW SONG.**  
**IT CAME WITH THE MERRY MAY.** LOVE.  
Sung with the greatest success by Mr. Maas. Price 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, and 15, Poultry, E.C.

**MINE TO-DAY.** By ISIDORE DE LARA.  
"The prettiest song from the pen of this favourite composer." Price 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, W.; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

**P. BUCALOSI.**  
**PHYLLIS WALTZ.**  
**MERRY FOOTSTEPS POLKA.**  
This waltz and polka will rival in popularity any of Bucalossi's most successful dance music.  
Both played nightly at the Haymarket Theatre with great success. Price 2s. each net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, W.; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

**CAROLINE LOWTHIAN.**  
**BLACK AND TAN POLKA.**  
This will be the polka of the season.  
Price 2s. each net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, W.; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

**FAHRWOHL WALTZ.**  
Price 2s. each net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, W.; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

**CHAPPELL and CO. have on view every** description of PIANOFORTES by the best makers, returned from hire, to be SOLD at greatly reduced prices for cash, or may be purchased on the Three-Years' System.

**CHAPPELL and CO'S STUDENT'S** PIANOFORTES, from 16 guineas.

**CHAPPELL and CO'S PIANINOS,** with Check Action, from 21 guineas.

**CHAPPELL and CO'S IRON-FRAMED** OBLIQUE and COTTAGE PIANOFORTES for Ocean Steamers and Extreme Climates, from 35 to 65 guineas.

**CHAPPELL and CO. have on View Grand** Pianofortes from 50 to 250 guineas.  
50, New Bond-street; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

**NEW SONGS THAT CAPTIVATE THE WORLD.**  
**HOME DREAMS.** By A. H. BEHREND.  
"A charming song; will prove a great success." F, G (D to E), A and B flat.

**THE LIGHT OF THE LAND.** PINSUTI.  
"A grand and impressive song." B flat, C (C to E), and F.

**JEM. A Merry Song** by COTSFORD DICK.  
"Replete with dry humour." D, E flat (E to E), and F.

**THE CLANG OF THE HAMMER.** BONHEUR.  
"A bold, vigorous, and spirited song." F, G (B to D), and B flat.

**SURELY.** New Song, By A. H. BEHREND.  
15,620 copies sold first month of issue.  
E flat, F, G (compass D to E), A flat, B flat, and C.  
The above New Songs post-free 24 stamps each.

**W. MORLEY and CO.,** 209, Regent-street, W.; and 70, Upper-street, N.

**EDWIN ASHDOWN,** Hanover-square, forwards Catalogues of his 20,000 ALPHABETICAL WORKS post-free to all parts of the world.

**ASHDOWN EDITION of STANDARD** PIANOFORTE MUSIC. Net, s. d.  
1. Chopin's Twenty-seven Studies. . . . . 2 6  
2. Stephen Heller's Album. Op. 184. . . . . 1 6  
3. Henri Roubier's 20 Melodies of Franz Schubert. . . . . 2 6  
4. Stephen Heller's Twenty-four Preludes. Op. 81. . . . . 1 6  
5. Chopin's Eighteen Nocturnes. . . . . 2 6  
6. Czerny's One Hundred and One Exercises. . . . . 1 6  
7. Czerny's Etude de la Vitesse. . . . . 1 6  
8. Schumann's Phantasies. Op. 12. . . . . 1 6  
9. Schubert's Eight Impromptus. . . . . 1 6  
10. Liszt's Soirees de Vienne. . . . . 2 6  
11. Clementi's Six Sonatas. Op. 34. . . . . 1 6  
12. Stephen Heller's Thirty-two Preludes. Op. 119. . . . . 1 6  
13. Roubier's Soirees de St. Petersbourg, 6 Morceaux. . . . . 1 6  
14. Chopin's Forty-three Mazurkas. . . . . 3 6  
15. Schumann's Album for the Jugend. Op. 68. . . . . 1 6  
16. Dusek's Six Sonatas. Op. 20. . . . . 1 6  
17. Gottschalk Selection No. 1 (Fingering and five others). . . . . 1 6  
18. Kullak's Six Sonatas. Op. 53. . . . . 1 6  
19. Chopin's Eight Waltzes. . . . . 1 6  
20. Kullak's Youthful Days. 24 Characteristic Pieces. . . . . 1 6  
21. Kessler's Twenty-four Studies. . . . . 2 6  
22. Clementi's Six Sonatas. Op. 37 and 38. . . . . 1 6  
23. Chopin's Twenty-five Preludes. . . . . 1 6  
24. Clementi's Gradus ad Parnassum (24 selected studies). . . . . 2 6  
All the above works sent post-free at prices quoted.

**THE KING OF LOVE MY SHEPHERD** IS. By GOUNOD.  
As a Vocal Duet, for Soprano and Contralto, in E flat. The song may be had in U, D, E flat (D to F), and F, also 2s. net.

**POET'S CORNER.** By BERTHOLD TOLDS.  
This splendid Song, so rapidly becoming popular, may be had in E flat, F, G (D to E), and G. Full of originality and genius; melodious throughout. 2s. net.  
PHILLIPS and PAGE, 43, Kilburn High-road, N.W.

**TO LADIES.—SALE of NEW MUSIC** at a large reduction and post-free. All new Songs, Pieces, &c., of all publishers in stock. New copies, best editions. Prices commence 1d., 6d., 8d. Catalogues sent post-free.  
J. W. MOFFATT, 3, Barnsbury-street, London, N. Established 1827.

**BROADWOOD'S PIANOFORTES.**  
CRAMER'S SUPPLY every size of these INSTRUMENTS on their Three-Years' System of Hire.  
207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

**ERARD'S PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER'S** SUPPLY every size of these INSTRUMENTS on their Three-Years' System of Hire.—207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

**COLLARD'S PIANOFORTES.**  
CRAMER'S SUPPLY every size of these INSTRUMENTS on their Three-Years' System of Hire.  
207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

**GRAND PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER'S** SUPPLY GRAND PIANOFORTES by all the great makers, from 27 7s. to 231 10s. per quarter. Full Price-Lists post-free.—207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

**ERARDS' PIANOS.—Messrs. ERARD,** of 18, Great Marlborough-street, London, and 13, Rue de Mail, Paris, Makers to her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales, CAUTION the Public that Pianofortes are being sold bearing the name of "Erard," which are not of their manufacture. For information as to authenticity apply at 18, Great Marlborough-st., where new Pianos can be obtained from 50 guineas.

**ERARDS' PIANOS.—COTTAGES,** from 50 guineas. OBLIQUES, from 55 guineas. GRANDS, from 125 guineas.

**MOORE and MOORE'S Iron** Pianofortes, from 36 guineas, on Three-Years' System, carriage free. Liberal discount for cash. Illustrated Price-Lists post-free. Pianofortes from 14 guineas.—104 and 105, Bishopsgate Within.

NEW MUSIC.

**BOOSEY and CO'S NEW SONGS.**  
2s. each.  
**OUR LAST WALTZ.** New Romantic Song. By MOLLOY. Words by Weatherly.

**OUR LAST WALTZ.** Sung by Madame Tiebelli, Miss Agnes Larkcom, Miss Damian, and Madame de Fontblaque.

**OUR LAST WALTZ.** Arranged also as a Dance. By LAMOTHE.

**THE SAILOR'S KNOT.** By STANLEY CLEVE. Sung by Madame Valeria.

**LADY ARTHUR HILL'S NEW SONG.**

**TWO THOUGHTS.** By the Composer of "In the Gloom."

**SATURDAY NIGHT.** By MOLLOY. Words by Weatherly. Sung by Miss Mary Davies.

**STEPHEN ADAMS' NEW SONGS.**

**THE MAID OF THE MILL.**

**SHIPWRECKED.**  
Also new editions of "The Owl" and "The Little Hero."

**MARZIALS' NEW SONGS.**

**THE RIVER OF YEARS.**

**NEVER TO KNOW**  
Also new editions of "Leaving yet Loving," and "Ask Nothing More."

**CAN IT BE TRUE?** By the COMPOSER of "ONLY ONCE MORE."

**STEADY AND READY.** Soldier's Song. By LOUIS DIEHL.

**BY THE COMPOSER OF "SWINGING."**

**A PENNY FOR YOUR THOUGHTS.** Sung by Miss Mary Davies.

**MR. SANTLEY'S New Song, SON OF THE OCEAN ISLE.** Words by Mrs. Iremans. Music by RALPH BETTERTON. Sung by Mr. Santley with distinguished success.  
Boosey and Co., 255, Regent-street.

**NEW SACRED SONGS.**

**NO CROSS, NO CROWN.**

**THE ANGELS AND THE LILIES.** By ALFRED REDHEAD. In keys for all voices. Each 2s. net.

**NEW MARCH.**

**THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.** GEORGE ASCH.  
Played nightly at Riviere's Promenade Concerts with great success.

**THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS' MARCH** is performed by all the Military and Volunteer Bands throughout the United Kingdom.  
Piano Solo, 2s. net; Piano Duet, 2s. net; Orchestra, 1s. 6d. net; Military, 2s. 6d. net.  
ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, London.

**MOST GENUINE SUCCESS.**  
**TOSTI'S NEWEST SONG.**

**HELP ME TO PRAY.** Words by Weatherly.

**HELP ME TO PRAY.** By the Popular Composer of the world-famed songs: "For Ever and for Ever," "Good-bye," "That Day," "Let it Be Soon," "Ask Me No More," &c.  
Published in A, G, and F minor. Net 2s.  
Ricordi, 265, Regent-street, W.

**CHARLES HALL'S PRACTICAL** PIANOFORTE SCHOOL.  
New and Enlarged Edition.  
Charles Hall's New Pianoforte Tutor.  
The best and most useful Tutor ever published.  
Charles Hall's Musical Library.  
Entirely remodelled and enlarged.  
Catalogues post-free on application.  
FOURTH BROTHERS, London and Manchester.

**DOMINION ORGANS.**  
Catalogues, and full particulars of these celebrated Instruments, post-free.  
FOURTH BROTHERS, 272A, Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London; and 122 and 124, Deansgate, Manchester.

**PIANOFORTES for HIRE or for SALE,** from 2 guineas upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, 45, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, W. Manufactory, 45, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

**D'ALMAINE'S PIANOS** Half Price, from £10. D'ALMAINE'S AMERICAN ORGANS from £5. All full compass, warranted for ten years; carriage free, and all risk as in usual terms arranged. Established 50 years.  
91, Finsbury-pavement, City, E.C.

**CHURCH and TURRET CLOCKS.**  
**J. W. BENSON,** maker of many of the best known CHURCH and TURRET CLOCKS. Now making the GREAT ILLUMINATED CLOCK for the HUSSEINABAD TOWER, LUCKNOW, to show time on four dials. 16 ft. in diameter and quarter on bells of 24 tons. Also the clock for NEW COLLIERIE, OXFORD, &c. Estimates and specifications for all kinds of Church, Turret, Stable, and Factory Clocks, on application to the Steam Factory (the only one in the City of London where Turret Clocks can be seen in process of manufacture).—J. W. BENSON, the Steam Factory, Ludgate-hill and Belle Sauvage-yard, E.C. London.

**WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES** are superseding all others. Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867. Silver Watches, from 44 4s.; Gold, from 26 6s. Price-Lists sent free.—7, Cornhill; and 239, Regent-street.

**JOHN BROGDEN, deceased.**  
THE VALUABLE STOCK of ART-JEWELLERY is NOW FOR SALE, at a REASONABLE REDUCTION, for a LIMITED TIME, by order of the Executors.  
6, GRAND HOTEL-BUILDINGS, CHANCING-CROSS.

**ELKINGTON and CO.**  
ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE. CLOCKS and BRONZES SUPPLIED DIRECT BY THE MANUFACTURERS.

**ELKINGTON and CO.**  
TABLE and TESTIMONIAL PLATE. DESIGNS and PHOTOGRAPHS. SUPPLIED TO COMMITTEES.

**ELKINGTON and CO.—CAUTION.**  
SEE ALL GOODS MARKED, "E and CO." IN SHIELD.  
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST-FREE.

**ELKINGTON and CO.,** MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS, 22, Regent-st.; and 42, Moorgate-st., City, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester.

**GOUT and RHEUMATISM** Cured by the use of DR. LAVILLE'S LIQUOR and PILLS. Approved of by Dr. Ossian Henry, Analytical Chemist of the Académie de Médecine de Paris. The Liquor to be used in acute state of gout or rheumatism; the Pills in chronic state. Wholesale: COMAR, 28, Rue St. Claude, Paris. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

JAY'S, REGENT-STREET.

**CREPE IMPÉRIAL, for Mourning Wear.**  
It is all wool, and yet looks exactly like crepe, as it has the crinkled or crimped surface which is inseparable from that fabric. It is solid and most durable, being free from the elasticity of the more perishable silk crepe, which it so closely resembles, and yet it is glossy. It is made up effectively into costumes for deep mourning, when it is not compulsory to trim with crepe, and will wear as long as the mourner elects to use it.—Extract from "The Queen, the Lady's Newspaper."  
JAY'S, REGENT-STREET.

**MOURNING FOR FAMILIES.**  
**MESSRS. JAY'S, experienced Dressmakers** and Milliners travel to any part of the kingdom, free of expense to purchasers. They take with them dresses and millinery, besides patterns of materials, at 1s. per yard and upwards, all marked in plain figures, and at the same price as if purchased at the Warehouse in Regent-street. Reasonable estimates are also given for Household Mourning, at a great saving to large or small families. Funerals at stated charges conducted in London or country.  
JAY'S, THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, REGENT-STREET, W.

**ÆGIDIUS.—The only Wool Fabric** that never shrinks in washing. Gentlemen's Under Vests, six different sizes, 5s. 3d. each; Pants, with belt bands, 6s. 6d.; Half-hose, 1s. 6d. All to match. Three different colours. Patterns and self-measure free by post.  
R. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry, London.

**ÆGIDIUS.—The only FLANNEL SHIRTS** that never shrink in washing—not if washed one hundred times. Made in mixed colours, greys, drabs, browns. Write for patterns and self-measure.  
R. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry, London.

**SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.**  
Great improvements have been made in the manufacture of Ford's Eureka Shirts, celebrated for their superior fitting; six for 3s., 40s., 45s., by parcels post free to your door. Write for self-measure and all particulars free by post.  
R. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry, London.

**SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.**  
The new patterns of French printed cambric shirtings, and the matted Oxford for making Ford's improved Eureka Shirts, ready for inspection or free by post two stamps. Six for 27s., 31s., 40s., including two collars to match.  
R. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER.** Awarded the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR. AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION, 1883.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER, in ½ lb. and ¼ lb. PACKETS.** For BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, and SUPPER.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty-** Eight PRIZE MEDALS. Consumption annually exceeds 25,000,000 lb.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER.** Paris, London, New York. Sold Every where.

**SILVER MEDAL.** Health Exhibition, 1884.

**FRY'S FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.**  
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

**PURE COCOA ONLY.**  
**COCOA. FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT.**  
"Strictly pure, easily assimilated."—W. W. STODART, Analyst for Bristol.  
TWENTY-ONE PRIZE MEDALS.

**SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA,** Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa thickened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c., and in reality cheaper. The facility pronounced in the most nutritious, perfectly digestive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps for years in all climates. Requires no cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast-Cup costing less than a halfpenny. In Air-Tight Tins, 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, Strand, W.C.

**PLATT'S SPECIALITIES.**  
**CHINA TEA IN THREE QUALITIES.**  
PLATT and CO., 77, St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C., will send free to any part of England, Ireland, or Scotland, on receipt of cash with order—  
First quality, 1 lb., 3s. 3d.; 2 lbs., 6s. 3d.; 4 lbs., 12s.; and 3s. extra for every further lb.  
Second quality, 1 lb., 2s. 9d.; 2 lbs., 5s. 3d.; 4 lbs., 10s.; and 2s. 6d. extra for every further lb.  
Third quality, 1 lb., 2s. 3d.; 2 lbs., 4s. 3d.; 4 lbs., 8s.; and 2s. 6d. extra for every further lb.  
N.B.—If 25 lbs. are ordered, we charge 1d. per lb. less; if 50 lbs., 2d. per lb. less.

**COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.** FOR LIVER.

**COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,** FOR BILE.

**COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,** FOR INDIGESTION.

**COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,** FOR HEARTBURN.

**VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.**  
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore to every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

**FLORILINE.** For the Teeth and Breath.  
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke; being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants, it is perfectly delicious to the taste, and as harmless as sherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

**NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored** by this specific; after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Unequalled as a dressing. It causes growth, arrest-falling, and ITS use defies detection. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d. of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials free. Agents, R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

**GOLDEN HAIR.—Robare's AUREOLINE** produces the beautiful golden colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all principal Perfumers and Chemists throughout the world. Agents, R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.**  
The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

PUBLIC DEBT OF NEW ZEALAND.

**CONVERSION of £3,772,500 NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT FIVE PER CENT CONSOLS.—**The Governor and Company of the Bank of England Give Notice that, on behalf of the agents the New Zealand Consolidated Stock Act, 1881, in the Amendment Act, 1881, and the Consolidated Stock Act, 1881, (Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., and Sir Penrose Goodchild Julian, K.C.M.G., C.B.), they are authorised to invite holders of the debentures of the above loan to bring in their debentures for conversion on the following terms, viz.:  
For every one hundred pounds of such debentures a new debenture will be issued for the same amount, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum for seven years, from April 15, 1885, to April 15, 1892, when it will be converted into £107 New Zealand Four per Cent Consolidated Stock, inscribed at the Bank of England, which will rank pari passu with the Four per Cent Consolidated Stock already created and issued, and redeemable at par on Nov. 1, 1892.  
Applications for conversion will be received up to April 30 next, inclusive.  
The interest upon the new debentures will be payable by coupons in the same manner as upon the Consol Debentures—viz., Jan. 15, April 15, July 15, and Oct. 15, at the Bank of England, the first coupon being for the dividend due July 15 next. Consol Debentures, from which the coupon due April 15 next must be detached, may be deposited at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, for exchange on or after Wednesday, the 15th inst. They must bear all coupons subsequent to that due April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Consol Debentures drawn for redemption, in respect of which no application for conversion has been made, will be allowed to receive, in full, the coupon for each drawn on or after Wednesday, April 15 next, and must be left three clear days for examination. Receipts will be given for the debentures deposited, and the new debentures will be issued in exchange as soon after as possible. The usual annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take place on Tuesday, March 31 next; debentures deposited before that date will not be affected by the drawing. Holders of Cons





DRAWN BY F. BARNARD.

Miss Vidal laughed. "I apologise. It's a privilege, of course. I don't know what you will think of me when I confess that I haven't seen either of his books yet."

## ADRIAN VIDAL.

BY W. E. NORRIS,

AUTHOR OF "MOLLE DE MERSAC," "MATRIMONY," "THIRLBY HALL," &C.

### CHAPTER XIX.

#### GEORGINA.

Clare's modest aspiration for a little company was gratified in an unexpected manner by the sudden appearance upon the scene of Adrian's sister. It was Miss Vidal's habit to arrive from remote quarters of the globe during the progress of the London season; for she combined a taste for savage life with a genuine appreciation of humanity in its higher phases of development; and, indeed, at the bottom of her heart she agreed with Lady St. Austell that there was no place in the world like the capital of her native land. She was shown into Clare's drawing-room one afternoon when Adrian was out, and introduced herself, remarking as tranquilly as if she had just come up from the country, instead of from the South Seas: "I shall only be in town for a few weeks, so I thought I wouldn't lose time in calling upon you."

Clare looked at this tall, fair haired, and rather handsome woman, who had a pair of frank, good-humoured eyes, and took a fancy to her at once. In face she was not unlike her brother, whose senior she was by a year or two; but her manner was her own, and, in spite of a certain abruptness, it was not an unpleasant manner.

"I have heard all about you from my mother," she said; "so I feel that you are not quite a stranger. My mother's report was very complimentary, which is more than can be said for most of her reports. By-the-by, did she tell you anything about me? I hope not."

Clare took a second look at Miss Vidal, who was seated opposite to her, with her hands upon her knees and her elbows squared out. The attitude was perhaps a slightly masculine one, and the speaker had the appearance of being accustomed to use her limbs more freely than women generally do; but there was nothing unconventional about her attire. Her dress was well cut and fitted her neat figure perfectly, her boots and gloves were all that they ought to be, and she had a parasol with a long handle, just like everybody else. Remembering quite well the picture drawn by Mrs. Vidal of her daughter, Clare smiled and only replied: "She told me you were in the South Sea Islands."

"Nothing more than that? Are you sure she didn't tell you that I had become a convert to cannibalism? The year before last, when I came back from Africa, I was asked by half a dozen people whether it was true that I had shot a native chief and taken command of his tribe; and when I inquired where they got their information from, they all with one consent replied, 'From your mother.' I call that rather hard. However, as she often tells me, one can't conceal one's self in the wilds for months together and then expect that no strange assertions will be made about one's proceedings. She herself can't make out why I go to such places, or what I do when I am there; but she has a general impression that I am up to no good. This time I am going to stop the mouth of calumny by publishing a book full of interesting information, which I am afraid you will have to read."

Clare said, politely, that she was sure she would enjoy reading it.

"I don't feel quite so confident about that: other people's

travels always strike me as so extraordinarily wearisome. But there are tiresome duties connected with every position, and domestic criticism appears to be one of yours. It is rather bad luck for you to have to encourage an illiterate sister-in-law as well as a literary husband. Does Adrian make you read all his novels in manuscript?"

"He doesn't make me; he allows me to read them," answered Clare.

Miss Vidal laughed. "I apologise. It's a privilege, of course. I don't know what you will think of me when I confess that I haven't seen either of his books yet. My only excuse is that it takes some time for recent works to reach Otaheite."

"Do you really like going to such far-away countries all by yourself?" asked Clare.

"Yes, I think I do. Upon the whole, I like it much better than I expected that I should. I don't know that I have any very great natural love of adventure; but when it is a choice between Brighton and barbarism, one can't hesitate. One gets a little tired of wandering about the earth's surface; but, things being as they are, I suppose I shall continue to do so till the end of the chapter."

"I hope not," said Clare, to whom this seemed a dismal prospect. "You may have a home of your own some day."

"I may marry, you mean? Well, I may; but it isn't very likely. Whenever I have contemplated anything of the kind I have found myself confronted by a dilemma from which there is no escape. I shouldn't like a husband who made me obey him, and I should rather despise a husband who obeyed me. Therefore, I remain unfettered."

"And where are you staying now?"

"Oh, in lodgings. It isn't quite the thing, I know. One is allowed to dispense with a chaperon in the southern hemisphere, but not in London. Still, I must see my friends occasionally; and, as my mother declares that she can't afford three weeks in town, I have to defy public opinion and come up alone."

"But why did you not come to us?" asked Clare. "Was it because we live in such an out-of-the-way quarter?"

Miss Vidal looked half pleased and half amused. "You are very kind," she said, "and I don't call South Kensington at all out of the way. But, barbarian though I am, I don't make a practice of inviting myself to stay with people who have never asked me."

"Not even with your brother?" exclaimed Clare. "Why, if one of the boys came up to London I should expect him here as a matter of course; and if I were unmarried and had a married brother I should think I was paying him a very poor compliment by taking lodgings when he had a spare room to give me. You don't know what a kindness you would do me if you would make this house your head-quarters as long as it suits you. Adrian is obliged to be a great deal away, and lately I have often wished for somebody to talk to while he is out. Of course, though, if you do consent to move here, I shall not expect you to sit with me all day long. You will come and go exactly as you please, and nobody will ask you to do anything that you don't feel inclined to do. Please think it over."

Miss Vidal, as in duty bound, resisted for a time; but her resistance was not very strenuous, and while she was allowing her scruples to be removed, one by one, Adrian came in and settled the matter by adding his entreaties to Clare's. He was fond of his sister, and, being for his own part honestly glad to see her again, he rejoiced to find that his wife was amiably disposed towards her.

"You may as well yield gracefully, Georgie," he said. "You can't pretend that you prefer poky lodgings to this palatial residence, or your own society to ours. We have just been entertaining Clare's mother, and it's only fair that my side of the family should have a turn now."

So Miss Vidal became a temporary inmate of the little house in Alexandra-gardens, and did a good deal towards rendering it more cheerful for one of its occupants. It is not always that sisters-in-law hit it off together; but these two speedily became friends—perhaps because each found in the other the qualities which were wanting in herself. The elder of them was one of those happy persons who, being blessed with a perfectly healthy organisation, do not know what it is to be weary or bored, and who consequently very seldom bore their neighbours. There was a brisk good humour about her and a determination to make the best of everything which were as good as a tonic to her younger companion, who had gradually fallen into a condition of languor for which her late illness was hardly sufficient to account. Miss Vidal had little personal knowledge of sentimental troubles; but she had sharp eyes, and it is probable that she formed a pretty shrewd guess at the nature of a complaint which did not admit of verbal consolation.

There is not much to be said to those who persist in mourning for the dead, and there is still less to be said to the foolish people who won't understand that courtship and marriage are two distinct things. A little oblivion is the remedy which most commonly suggests itself to bystanders; and it may be that Clare, who did not know what was the matter with her, and had no suspicion that she was being put through a course of treatment, may have been unconsciously benefited in this way by being dragged about to concert-rooms, exhibitions, and other places of amusement. "You must remember that I am a country-cousin," the indefatigable Georgina would say; "and I want to be shown the sights."

She had, apparently, a large number of friends, who met her, either by accident or appointment, at picture-galleries and elsewhere, and who walked about with her while her sister-in-law rested. In one of these Clare was especially interested—not so much on account of his physical or mental attributes, neither of which were of a striking order, as by reason of the obvious and profound admiration which he entertained for Miss Vidal. Georgina introduced him to her casually, one day, as "My friend Mr. De Wynt. Mr. De Wynt is a clerk in the Treasury, and has no peculiarities of any sort or kind."

This description of himself did not seem to be resented by the subject of it, who was a dapper little man of something over thirty, with fair hair, very smoothly brushed, and a carefully trimmed beard.

"Some of us can't afford to be peculiar," he remarked,



placidly. "Miss Vidal, of course, can; but if I were to set up for being original, I should lose all my friends at once. I mean to say, they simply wouldn't stand it, you know. Ask any one of my acquaintances whether he knows me, and I can tell you exactly what his answer will be. He will smile and say, 'De Wynt? Oh, yes; I know him. He isn't a bad little chap.' But supposing that I attempted to strike out a line of my own, what would be the result? Why, that I should be known as 'that thundering little idiot De Wynt.' And I would rather not be spoken of in that way."

"He plays the piano," observed Georgina, "as if thinking it only fair that her friend should be credited with any little claim to distinction that he might possess."

"Well, yes; I play the piano; but I trust that there is nothing very peculiar in that. My playing is bad, certainly, still not so bad as to be phenomenal."

"His playing is really rather good," Miss Vidal said. "You can come and see us some afternoon, Mr. De Wynt, if you like, and bring your music with you under your arm. Do you mind carrying a roll of music through the streets?"

"I don't like it," answered De Wynt; "it makes one look so like a singing-master, don't you know. But I'll come in a hansom, if Mrs. Vidal will allow me to call upon her."

He redeemed his promise within a few days, and was received with much cordiality by Clare, who had made up her mind that this sensible little gentleman would make the best husband in the world for her sister-in-law. His behaviour on this and on subsequent occasions left no room for doubt as to the fact of his attachment to Miss Vidal, whom he adored silently and placidly, and who treated him with a good-humoured imperiousness, to which he did not appear to object. He was very glad to do her errands, to look after her when she wanted an escort, and to make himself generally useful; and if he did not demean himself in all respects like a lover, it was Clare's opinion that he was only restrained from doing so by fear of the lady whom he loved.

She said as much, one day, to Georgina, who either was, or affected to be, greatly amused by this assertion, and exclaimed, "Poor Mr. De Wynt! he little suspects that he has been decoyed into the house of a match-maker. I hope you won't be so unkind as to deprive me of his services by saying anything of this sort to him. If you do, he will take to his heels at once; for he has considerable expectations, I believe, and is altogether rather an eligible little person in his way. It wouldn't suit him at all to be mated with a strong-minded female of eccentric habits."

"You know perfectly well that he is devoted to you," returned Clare, "and I believe you like him too. Some day, when you are tired of roaming about the world, you will be sorry for having snubbed a man who asks for nothing better than to make you happy."

But Miss Vidal shook her head. "I told you before," said she, "that I shouldn't like either to be a slave or a slave-owner. I never snub Mr. De Wynt, whom I think a most amiable and estimable being; but I have received no offer from him, and if I had I shouldn't have accepted it—as people say when they haven't been asked to a party. And, talking of that, have you made up your mind to accept Lady St. Austell's invitation?"

This change of subject had the effect, which it was probably designed to have, of diverting Clare's thoughts into another channel. The invitation alluded to had reached her that morning, and had brought about a discussion across the breakfast-table between her and her husband, which, though brief, had not been altogether pleasant.

Lord St. Austell possessed, on the banks of the Thames, near Richmond, a small house with large grounds attached to it, where his wife was in the habit of holding an annual garden party. It was by no means everybody who received a card for these functions, at which Royalty was always largely represented, and upon which the giver spared neither trouble nor money. Lady St. Austell was exclusive once a year upon much the same principle as causes proprietors of private roads to close their gates for a few hours at stated intervals. She thought it incumbent upon her to make an occasional public assertion of the position in society that she was entitled to claim; after having done which she would return to the easy-going habits that were more congenial to her nature. Now, Adrian had not felt at all sure that he would be included among the distinguished guests bidden to Richmond, and in proportion to his pleasure at being thus honoured was his annoyance when his wife expressed a decided wish to send a refusal. Understanding, as of course he did, what was Clare's reason for disliking to partake of any hospitality in that quarter, he could not repress a gesture of impatience as he said:

"There is no need to send any answer at all. Perhaps, when the time comes, you may want to go. I shall be sorry if you don't, because Lady St. Austell has gone out of her way to be civil to us more than once, and if she notices our absence she will most likely think that it isn't worth her while to trouble herself about us any more."

Such an eventuality would not have grieved Clare; but she felt that she had no right to bring it about. She had been too proud to question Adrian as to his visits to Grosvenor-square; but she had not been too proud to put together certain scraps of circumstantial evidence which convinced her that they had been resumed; nor, unfortunately, had she sufficient self-command to abstain from such futile indications as this of her distrust of the woman whom she regarded as his would-be beguiler. After having needlessly vexed him by entering her protest, she began to feel qualms of conscience and prepared to yield. Some pressure was brought to bear upon her by Miss Vidal, who knew of no just cause or impediment why advantage should not be taken of Lady St. Austell's politeness; and this provided her with a sort of excuse for surrender.

"I have decided to go to that garden party, after all; Georgina would like to see it," she said afterwards to Adrian, who accepted the explanation without comment, his one wish being to avoid all mention of a subject which seemed likely to lead to unpleasantness.

If Clare's self-sacrifice won her no thanks from her husband, it met with grateful recognition from De Wynt, who had hardly anticipated that the ladies in whose company he had latterly spent all his spare time would be present at the Richmond gathering, nor indeed (if the truth must be told) that they would be asked to be present. He knew that Clare was not fond of society, and he also knew that Lady St. Austell made it a rule to ask no one who was not in society to this especial entertainment. He himself had received an invitation as a matter of course, because he always did receive invitations to everything that was going, and there were very few notices of parties recorded in the papers that chronicle such events in which the list of guests did not terminate with "Mr. De Wynt, &c." To what he owed so much honour it would be difficult to say exactly. Possibly, as he was himself wont to aver, to his unobtrusiveness.

"It's awfully good of you to go to this thing, Mrs. Vidal," he said. "You won't enjoy yourself; but you will give enjoyment to other people, and that is your notion of happiness, is it not?"

In truth, Mr. De Wynt had formed an exalted idea of Clare's character, which he did not disguise.

"Georgina will enjoy it, I hope," she answered, with a smile.

"I was thinking of myself, I confess; but perhaps she may enjoy it too. I am not sure whether she cares much about meeting Royalties and Duchesses."

"I fancy that perhaps she is a little above caring to meet people who have nothing beyond a title to recommend them," observed Clare, who wanted to represent her sister-in-law in as flattering colours as possible.

"Well, you know, I think that's rather a pity," said the little man. "It's all very well to be unconventional; but it seems to me that if one doesn't allow that rank carries a certain distinction with it, one might as well be a Republican at once; and we're not Republicans in England yet, don't you know. Of course, there are plenty of yeomen and any number of country gentlemen who could show longer pedigrees than some of the people who lead society nowadays—and then there's the aristocracy of talent, and all that. But it's a mistake to turn up one's nose at these people, who think themselves our superiors, and to pretend that one doesn't want to be asked to their houses. At least, I think it is; but then I suppose I am rather a snob in some ways," he added, reflectively.

Clare had no difficulty in reading between the lines of this harangue. Mr. De Wynt was, above all things, a prudent man; and, in spite of his admiration for Miss Vidal, he was probably quite alive to the disadvantages of having an eccentric wife. It was not, however, very likely that Georgina's eccentricity would take the democratic form which he deprecated; nor, so far as Clare could judge, was he likely to be deterred from offering her his hand and heart by anything except a sense of his own unworthiness. She had scarcely any doubt but that this couple would come to an understanding sooner or later, little though they seemed disposed to hurry themselves over it. It amused her to watch them together; and she had ample leisure for watching them and others at Lady St. Austell's garden party, for nobody took much notice of her there.

Her husband found her a seat on the sloping lawn, whence, as he said, she could "survey the show"; and she sat and surveyed the show accordingly, being very well satisfied to take that passive part in the proceedings. The scene was certainly the most effective that she had witnessed in her brief experience of London society. Under the shade of cedars and copper beeches, and among flower-beds blazing with scarlet and blue and a hundred other tints, were congregated some of the prettiest and best dressed women in England; the river, like a broad band of silver, made a background for all this colour, and the sunny, hazy atmosphere softened down what was too crude in it. Lady St. Austell was standing at the entrance of a marquee, surrounded by exalted personages, while in the shadow behind her hovered her lord, an indistinct figure, all teeth and eye-glass. Georgina and De Wynt were pacing up and down one of the paths, the latter taking off his hat at every other step and evidently rejoicing in the recognitions accorded to him. Adrian, who was flitting about from group to group, appeared to be in the full enjoyment of the same innocent pleasure.

Upon all this Clare looked down with an odd sensation of being out of it, of being set aside, of having neither part nor lot in the existence which her husband found so charming. Every now and then, someone, whose face she vaguely remembered to have seen in the far-away time before her illness, bowed and passed on; or one or two people stopped to shake hands with her; but, as she could think of nothing to say, to them, they did not linger long beside her. No doubt it was her own fault if she was isolated; but that did not prevent her isolation from becoming a little depressing in the long run, and the unexpected appearance of an old friend among all those strangers brought a flush of pleasure into her cheeks, and caused her to start up impulsively from her chair to meet him.

"You back in England, Mr. Heriot!" she exclaimed; "and you have never been to see us!"

"I only returned the day before yesterday," answered Heriot, into whose sorrowful face a slight accession of colour had also found its way, "and I should have called upon you to-day if Lady St. Austell hadn't told me that I should meet you here."

"You went to see Lady St. Austell first, then!" cried Clare, petulantly. "What is there in Lady St. Austell that fascinates you all so much? Are you, too, among her adorers?"

The moment that she had uttered this somewhat injudicious speech she would have been glad to recall it; but Heriot was discreet enough to let it pass. He began to talk about other things—about his own travels during the winter, about Adrian's successes, and about Cornwall, which last theme was always a welcome one to Clare. Her eyes brightened as she said: "We are going home—to Cardrew, I mean—early in August, and if you want to be charitable, you will come and stay a long time, and keep Adrian from being bored. This year we shall have plenty of room, because Bob is away on the East Indian station, poor fellow, and Jack is going to Norway to fish. We shall miss them both a good deal; still we shall be a tolerably large party without them, and it will be like old times again, I hope. You will be sure to come, won't you?"

"Well, perhaps I will, if I'm asked," answered Heriot. "And how do you like the gay world now? When I saw you last, you told me that you were dying to make acquaintance with it. Do you remember?"

"Yes;—it seems a long time ago," sighed Clare. "So much has happened since then."

Heriot made a sort of sympathetic murmur. He took it for granted that she was alluding to the loss of her baby, and was not sure whether outspoken condolence with regard to such a subject would be considered in very good taste. But in truth it was not of that only that Clare was thinking.

"Do you know," she went on, "I don't like the gay world at all. I am not fitted for it, and—and it isn't exactly what I thought it would be. Lately I have not been able to go out much myself; but Adrian does. Sometimes I almost wish—"

She did not finish her sentence; but the blank was easy enough to fill up. Heriot quite understood it all. What he had foreseen had evidently come to pass, and he was sorry for it; yet he did not think it advisable to encourage vain repinings. "I am glad you can persuade Adrian to go about without you," he said cheerfully. "Married men are far too apt to get into a lazy way of falling asleep after dinner and refusing to stir from their arm-chairs, when they ought to be gathering fresh ideas by mixing with their fellow-creatures. I grant you that historians and philosophers may shut themselves up without injuring the quality of their work very much; but a novelist can't see too many people."

"I dare say you are right," replied Clare, rather coldly. Mr. Heriot might have spared her that hint that she had no business to monopolise her husband, she thought. She had not meant to complain, and felt that she had been un-

deservedly snubbed. After this she fell back into silence and apathy, thereby causing her old friend to anathematise himself inwardly for having been such an ass as to interfere with what did not concern him.

"Now that you have successfully put your foot into it," thought he to himself, "the sooner you go away the better." And before very long an opportunity for withdrawing was afforded him by the approach of Lord St. Austell, who passed him with a nod and took a chair on Mrs. Vidal's left hand.

Lord St. Austell, set free by the departure of his Royal guests, had for the last quarter of an hour been prowling about the grounds, like a superannuated knight-errant in search of adventures, and had been pleased by the discovery of an extremely pretty face, which he indistinctly remembered to have seen somewhere before. Pretty faces were to him what the magnet is to iron, and having found, upon inquiry, that this one belonged to "Mrs. Vidal—wife of the man who writes the books, you know," he advanced towards Clare with a grin of satisfaction not unlike that with which an aged wolf may be supposed to contemplate a lamb. De Wynt, who noticed his proceedings, said to Georgina, "Look at old St. Austell making up to your sister-in-law. He must have thought of something very disagreeable to tell her, or he wouldn't be looking so pleased."

But Lord St. Austell, as he seated himself, said nothing more disagreeable than "Mrs. Vidal, I want to know who your dressmaker is."

"I don't think you would be much the wiser if I were to tell you," answered Clare, laughing. "She is not a fashionable dressmaker."

"She has managed to turn you out better than anyone else here, at all events," returned Lord St. Austell; not because he thought so, but because experience had led him to believe that no woman living doubts the sincerity of this particular form of flattery. "To be sure," he added, "she had an admirable subject to exercise her skill upon, and that counts for something. If I were a dressmaker, I should charge all the ugly women double prices."

"I am afraid they wouldn't employ you long upon those terms," remarked Clare.

"I shouldn't want them. I hate ugly women. I should devote myself to—well, to the ones who are like you; and I should never send in my bill unless I was sure that their husbands would discharge all claims without making a fuss. I hope you make yours pay up handsomely, by-the-way."

"I don't think I care much about dress," answered Clare, who felt that the old gentleman was becoming a little impertinent, but did not quite know how to set him down, "and my husband has not a superabundance of spare money. Why are you so anxious that he should spend it upon my clothes?"

"I should say that was the least he could do," returned Lord St. Austell, screwing his glass into his eye and leering up into his neighbour's face. "When husbands treat themselves to little diversions they must expect to pay for them in some shape or form; and yours ought to pay twice as much as another man, because he has such shocking bad taste. I yield to no man in my admiration for Lady St. Austell; but, at the same time—oh, no! I really can't compliment Mr. Vidal on his taste. If I had the good fortune to stand in his shoes, I think I should be very well contented to do my worshipping at home."

"I don't know what you mean," said Clare, in a somewhat tremulous voice.

By way of reply, Lord St. Austell pointed with his stick to the marquee, where her ladyship could be seen, reclining in an arm-chair and talking with much apparent animation to someone whose body was concealed by the side of the tent, but whose legs and feet were visible. "Your husband's legs," Lord St. Austell observed, explanatorily. "My dear Mrs. Vidal, we are both of us very badly used. Suppose we try to console each other?"

It was then that Clare distinguished herself in an unusual manner. "Thank you," said she, getting up; "but I should like you to believe that my taste is not quite so bad as my husband's."

She turned away without deigning to watch the effect of this tremendous retort, and, joining Georgina, suggested that it was time to go away. "Perhaps you will kindly look for Adrian, Mr. De Wynt," she said, not caring to show that she knew where her husband was.

It was with a heavy heart that Clare seated herself in the carriage which was to take her back to London. Things were going badly with her, she thought, and there was little ground for hope that they would ever go better. That Adrian no longer loved her in the old way was plain enough; otherwise he would hardly have made himself so conspicuous with Lady St. Austell as to attract the notice even of Lady St. Austell's husband. Very likely he saw no great harm in flirtation; Clare's small experience of the ways of modern society led her to believe that he was only acting as most other people acted. "Yet," she thought, with some bitterness, "he might have spared me to-day. He knew that I only went to Richmond to please him; he knew that the whole thing was hateful to me; and, at least, he need not have devoted himself to that odious woman before my very eyes."

Of one thing, however, she was quite determined: she would not interfere with him again. She had made her protest, and had made it vainly; it would be useless as well as undignified to repeat it. Nor would she vex him any more by seeming annoyed at his behaviour. Neither by word nor look would she betray the pain that he was inflicting upon her. What would be the good?

She chewed the cud of these reflections and formed the above heroic resolution, sitting, grave and silent, in the carriage, while Adrian and Georgina chatted about the party which they had just left; and so successful was she in carrying out her intention that both her companions saw clearly that she was displeased, while one of them understood perfectly well the cause of her displeasure.

Adrian sighed impatiently once or twice. He was ready to make allowances for Clare (for what is the use of adopting the study of character as a profession if one does not learn from it to be lenient to the failings of others?), but it seemed to him that if he yielded to every fancy of hers, his life would very soon cease to be worth having. What could be more absurd than that she should be angry with him because he had talked for a quarter of an hour to his hostess at a garden party? While they had been taking leave of Lady St. Austell, he had noticed Clare's freezing demeanour and Lord St. Austell's sardonic grin, and had felt that he was being made ridiculous. He fully expected to be called to account for his conduct as soon as he reached home, and to be called to account for sins which one has not committed is only less disagreeable than being called to account for those which one has. When his anticipations in this respect were falsified, he was thankful, and asked no questions, as perhaps Clare secretly hoped that he might do. He said to himself that he detested scenes, and wouldn't provoke one. Possibly, it might have been better to have a scene and a reconciliation than to allow his wife to hold him at arm's length; but he doubted whether any recon-



ciliation could be effected at this time without concessions which he was not prepared to offer; so, although her coldness made him unhappy, he did not attempt to break it down, but only threw himself with redoubled energy into the work and play with which every hour of his day was easily filled.

Estrangements usually begin when quarrels end, since quarrels are such unpleasant things that few care to pick them with those whom they do not love; but Vidal and his wife became estranged now less from indifference than from a certain lack of moral courage on both sides. If one of them was more to blame than the other, it was probably Clare, who ought to have trusted her husband until she had clear proof that he was undeserving of trust. She was also by far the more miserable of the two, having little to do but to brood over her troubles, whereas Adrian was busy from morning to night. The latter had been in the habit, ever since he had reached years of discretion, of seeking sympathy and counsel from Heriot, and he would not have departed from this custom in his present strait, had he not been deterred by a presentiment that Heriot would declare him to be in the wrong. Now, there is no sort of comfort to be got out of the advice of those who won't take your side; and Vidal knew this so well that he gave Brook-street a wide berth, thereby making it quite plain to his friend that something was wrong.

(To be continued.)

## SOME SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

If any distinguished man of the eighteenth century—a Burke, or a Johnson, for example—could return to earth in these closing years of the nineteenth, it would be interesting to learn what he thought of modern society, and what changes struck him most forcibly. No doubt his earliest attention would be drawn to material changes. Place him in London, and he will find the great city he loved so well in its darkness illumined with the electric light and gas. Looking up, he will see an intricate mesh-work of wires; looking about him, he will read announcements which fail to convey a meaning. Railroads, steamers, and steam-engines, telephones, telegraphs, photographs; here are things new and strange indeed. The look of the streets is changed; the face of the country is altered; bricks have covered the lanes, woods, and fields with which he was once familiar, and the rural silence, and pleasant country sounds still sweeter than silence, of suburban London are exchanged for the shrieks of engines and the shrill music of news-boys. Only here and there will he be able to recognise spots once familiar and dear, and thus to hold a link or two binding the present and the past. The more he sees and hears, the more perplexed would this representative of a former age become. Many of the common words in use, even "Dictionary Johnson" will fail to understand; and his intellect, powerful though it be, will at first fail to grasp the purposes of science.

In other ways, he will discover that the world to which he has returned is a new one, with a different social atmosphere and a fresh political basis. Outwardly, there is more activity and more intensity; more earnestness about great subjects; more of plain speaking; and more, if not of personal charity, yet of the benevolence that acts through associations. It is a significant fact that almost all the great religious and philanthropic societies which distinguish this age were born in the age. And just as there have been great discoveries in science, so it may be said there have been discoveries in charity and mercy. In the eighteenth century the laws were cruel, and the punishment was often more hateful than the crime. Heads were fixed upon Temple Bar and left to rot there; children were carried to Tyburn by the cartload; our prisons were sinks of vice and fever, and prisoners, when brought into court, have been known to infect with jail fever the Judge upon the bench. Great and good men like Burke and Johnson were conscious, in their own sphere, of many evils, and sought to remedy them; but the aggressive and corporate action of our day was a thing unknown. And the men and women who constituted what was then called "the town" were perfectly content to let the world wag without troubling their heads about it. We have a fuller life than our forefathers had, but also one far more anxious and perplexing. What, indeed, with some symbolic exaggeration, is dynamite itself but an outward and visible sign of our inward troubles? The energy of modern thought and action is tremendous, and more than once within living memory it has proved itself deadly and explosive.

Take another sign of the times. Knowledge covers a wider surface in our century than in any previous era. And the extensive diffusion of information has produced a large class of men and women whose minds are simply the receptacles of opinions and facts. They are like bottles which hold what is poured into them. They feed on the brains of others without exercising their own; they think—if thinking it can be called—by proxy; they gain a smattering of many things, and understand nothing thoroughly. This is the age of periodicals. What subject is there in this wide world, or beyond it, that cannot be discussed and dismissed in a lazy, after-dinner hour? what political question which, thanks to one's favourite newspaper, cannot be mastered in a half-hour's railway journey? A passive condition of mind like this accepts what is placed before it, and is liable to be swayed by every charlatan in journalism or demagogue on the platform. It is probably a moderate calculation to say that there are twenty readers to one thinker; and, of course, a multiplication of books and magazines does not involve a corresponding increase of wisdom.

Another and better sign of the times may be noticed in conclusion. More than ever is the truth becoming recognised that the whole world is one family; and this fellow-feeling grows daily stronger, in spite of the forces that are antagonistic to it. Europe is armed to the teeth; the preparations for war were never more perfect; society has also its secret enemies, as England knows but too well: yet no one who looks below the surface will doubt that the love of fighting for the glory of it, which inspired the career of the first Napoleon, is growing weaker every day; that killing as a trade, a flourishing trade in former ages, has lost its ancient repute, and that men are everywhere recognising the truth asserted by Milton that

Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war.

Indeed, we go beyond Milton nowadays, and assert that her victories are far more renowned than the most famous of military triumphs.

The Board of Trade have awarded a binocular glass to Captain Felix José De Souza, of the Brazilian coasting-vessel Nova Alliança, of Una, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the shipwrecked crew of the British ship Fluellin, of London, which took fire at sea and was abandoned off the coast of Brazil on Dec. 24, 1884.

A special banquet was given at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 19th inst., to celebrate the coming-of-age of the Homes for Little Boys. Mr. George Hanbury presided, and several speakers testified to the useful work carried on in the institutions at Swanley and Farningham. The subscriptions amounted to £1700.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W B (Stratford).—The two-move problem is good, and, if correct, shall soon appear.

Editors (Lewisham).—We think you are mistaken, but shall refer to the game, and address you on the point in a future Number.

F J D (Diamond-fields, South Africa).—The problem is, we regret to say, too weak for our readers; but the game is interesting.

E H K (Brockley).—We are obliged to you for the "aid to memory," and shall give you an early report.

H B (Crediton).—The mistake was not yours. We did not, unfortunately, receive your letter until Tuesday, after the column had gone to press.

Connect Solutions of Problem No. 2135 received from Emile Frau; of Nos. 2125, 2127, and 2128 from J S Logan (Blackburn, Natal); of No. 2131 from R Worters (Canterbury); of No. 2137 from W F R (Swansea), New Forest, Laura Greaves (Shelton), Pleyna, Henry Bristow, C T Lane, R Worters (Canterbury), John Hodgson (Maidstone), J Alois Schmucke, Columbus Raymond, and L E C B; of K. BEAUX'S Problem from Carl-Stephan, R Worters (Canterbury), and Richard Murphy (Wexford); of JAN BENE'S Problem from B H C (Salfordbury), R Worters, and W Biddle; of G. HIRME'S Problem from Emory (Darlington), L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Richard Murphy (Wexford), I Falcon (Antwerp), R Worters (Canterbury), B L Dyke, R Tweedell, A C Hunt, W Dewse, M O Halloran, Joseph Ainsworth, W Hillier, Jupiter Junior, F Ferris, E Casella (Paris), C Oswald, N H Mullen, R Ingersoll, C Darnagh, L L Greenaway, A M Porter, H Wardell, J A Schmucke, R H Brooks, and F P Pett.

Problem No. 2138.—We regret to say that this problem as printed is insoluble. The Black Pawn which stands on Black's Q B 4th should be White. Some correspondents have not only detected the error, but, without reference to us, have made the correction, and their names are appended: Rev. W Anderson (Old Romney), E Loudon, Ernest Sharswood, James Pilkington, W J Rudman, G W Law, A W Scruton, B R Wood, C W Milson, Ben Nevis, An Old Hand, R L Southwell, T H Holdron, and D McCoy.

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2137.

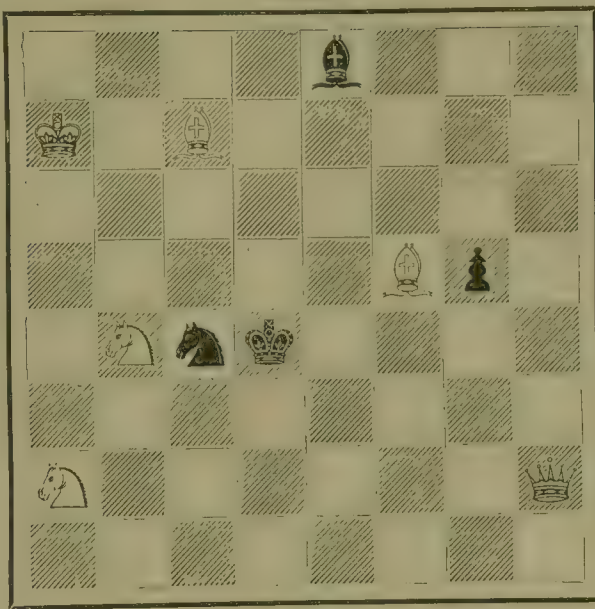
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt to Q B 4th K to Q 4th  
2. B to K 8th Any move  
3. Mates accordingly.

NOTE.—If Black play 1. K to Q 2nd, White continues with 2. Q to Q Kt 6th; if 1. K to K 2nd, then 2. Q to Q 2nd, mating in each case on the third move.

### PROBLEM No. 2140.

By H. W. SHERRARD.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

Another of the ten games played sans voir and simultaneously by Mr. BLACKBURN, in Melbourne. Here the English champion is opposed by Mr. HAMEL. The notes are by Mr. Burns.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. Q Kt to B 2nd	Q to K 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	12. Q to B 3rd	Castles
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	13. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
4. B to Q B 4th	P to K B 3rd	14. Kt to Q 5th	Q to Kt 2nd
		15. B to K 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
		16. P to Q Kt 4th	K to Kt sq
5. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to R 4th		
6. Also very bad: losing time first in getting the Kt out of play, and afterwards in attempting to get it into play.		17. P to Q R 4th	Kt to Q B sq
7. Kt takes Kt	R takes B	18. P to Kt 5th	
8. P takes P	P to Kt 3rd		
9. P to K B 4th	P to Q 3rd		
10. Castles			
		19. Q R to Kt sq	P to Q R 4th
		20. Kt to Q B 6th (ch)	B takes Kt
		21. P takes B	P to Kt 3rd
		22. B takes P	Kt takes B
		23. Kt takes Kt,	

Black's game is hopelessly compromised, but surely 16. P to B 3rd is better than this purposeless move.

White takes full advantage of his opportunities, and soon obtains a crushing attack.

Black resigned.

We are pleased to learn that the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartrey, K.P., has become a member of the proposed Irish Chess Association, and has liberally subscribed to its funds.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowland, the authors of "Chess Fruits," have received a letter from Sir Henry Ponsonby, in which he intimates that he is "commanded by the Queen to thank them for the work 'Chess Fruits,' which they have had the kindness to present to her Majesty."

A match between the Railway Clearing House and the London and Westminster Bank Clubs was played on the 11th inst. The representatives of the first-named institution won by six games to one and one forfeited.

The following is the problem which gained the second prize in the Copenhagen tourney. It is the composition of Mr. Edward Walter, of Neuhaus, Bohmen.

White: K at K 3rd, Q at K R 5th, Bs at K sq and K 6th, Kts at K B 3rd and Q 4th; Pawns at K B 2nd, Q 6th, Q B 3rd, and Kt 4th. (Ten pieces.)  
Black: K at Q B 5th, R at Q 4th, B at K Kt sq, Kt at K B 2nd; Pawns at K Kt 6th, K 7th, Q B 2nd and 3rd. (Eight pieces.)  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

The detailed distribution of the forces to be assembled on Brighton Downs on Easter Monday, under the command of General Sir G. H. S. Willis, shows a total force of nearly 19,000 of all arms, divided into three divisions of seven brigades, with thirty guns, supplied principally from the Metropolitan.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has intimated to his tenants on the Goodwood estate that, in consequence of the prevalent depression in agriculture, he has decided to make an abatement of 10 per cent in their rents for the next three years, commencing with the last year's rent, due at Lady Day. The concession is made equally to those who hold their farms under lease and to those who hold under yearly agreements.—The Rev. Sir Brook G. Bridges, Bart., has granted his Kentish tenants a reduction of from 20 to 25 per cent in their rents for the last six months.

Lord Napier of Magdala presided yesterday week at the meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, when a paper was read by Sir George W. Green on the organisation and employment of Camel Corps in warfare. After giving a sketch of the organisation of the old Sené Camel Corps, he explained his ideas on the proper mode of utilising a camel corps, which should be under well-armed attendants, and should also convey both them and soldiers or baggage. Lord Napier of Magdala, in moving a vote of thanks to Sir G. Green, said he well remembered him coming up with his regiment of Punjaubees to the relief of Lucknow, and how admirably he and his regiment had behaved.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 1, 1869), with three codicils (dated March 20, 1873; May 3, 1878; and Oct. 28, 1880), of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore, Bart., P.C., D.C.L., late of No. 5, Arlington-street, and of The Coppice, Henley-on-Thames, was proved on the 10th inst. by Dame Charlotte Anne Phillimore, the widow, and Sir Walter George Frank Phillimore, Bart., D.C.L., the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £9000. The testator bequeaths a box of plate to his three daughters, and £500 each. Subject thereto, he leaves all his property, real and personal, upon trust, for his wife, for life; at her death, he gives £5000 to each of his daughters, and the ultimate residue of his property to his said son.

The will (dated Dec. 26, 1878) of Mr. Henry William Franklyn, late of Shedfield Lodge, Droxford, Hants, who died on Dec. 18 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Charles James Augustus Rumbold and George Edward Eliot, two of the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £121,000. The testator gives his wines and consumable stores, £1500, and a house at Clifton, to his wife, Mrs. Annie Sophia Franklyn; his furniture, plate, pictures, and effects, to his wife, for life or widowhood, and then to his son, Henry Arden; £50 to each of his executors; and £50 each to the Bristol General Hospital, the Bristol Royal Infirmary, the Bristol Deaf and Dumb Institution, and the Bristol Hospital for Sick Children. The Shedfield Lodge estate he devises to the use of his wife, for life or widowhood, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to their respective seniorities in tail. The residue of his real estate is devised, upon trusts, for sale, and subject thereto for his wife, for life or widowhood, and then for his son, Henry Arden. His capital and interest in his partnership business is to be held, upon trust, for his wife, for life or widowhood; then as to one moiety for his said son, and as to the remaining moiety for his other children. The residue of the personality is also to be held, upon trust, for his wife, for life or widowhood, and then for all his children.

The will (dated May 31, 1884) of Mr. Robert Hillman, late of St. Ann's, Lewes, Sussex, merchant, who died on Dec. 21 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by John Hillman, the brother, Bernard Husey Hunt, and Edward Andrews Nicholson, three of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £89,000. The testator leaves the use of his residence, with the furniture and effects, to his unmarried daughters; and legacies to his executors, traveller, and others. As to the residue of his property, he gives one fifth, upon trust, for each of his daughters—Alice Mary, Susan Emma, Nora Seaton, Florence Gertrude, and Madeline.

The will (dated June 26, 1882), with a codicil (dated Jan. 30, 1885), of Mr. William Craven, late of Clapton Lodge, Hali-fax, Yorkshire, solicitor, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 2nd inst. by Michael Henry Rankin and George Edward Emmet, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £47,000. The testator leaves his furniture and effects to his daughters, Elizabeth Hall and Margaret Sale; £4000 to his daughter Elizabeth Hall; his mansion house and grounds, at Normanton, Derbyshire, upon trust, for his daughter Margaret Sale; £1500, upon trust, for his grand-daughter, Annie Whitely; and other legacies. As to the residue of his property, he gives three sevenths, upon trust, for each of his two daughters, and one seventh, upon trust, for his said grand-daughter.

The will (dated April 28, 1884) of Mr. William Atkins, late of Norbiton Lodge, Norbiton-common, and of No. 1, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, who died on Jan. 25 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by Mrs. Rosa Atkins, the widow, and George Atkins, the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £35,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to his said nephew; the goodwill of his business in Mount-street to his manager, George Ridge; annuities to his sisters, and to the housekeeper at Mount-street, and a legacy to his coachman. The residue of his property he gives to his wife.

The will (dated Feb. 9, 1882) of Mrs. Catherine Taylor, late of Fognall Lodge, Hampstead, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 4th inst. by Peter Alfred Taylor, the son, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £35,000. The testatrix bequeaths £15,000 to her son William; £10,000 to her daughter, Mrs. Ellen Malleson; £2000 to her son Henry; and there are also specific legacies to children, and pecuniary legacies and annuities to grandchildren, sisters, nieces, and friends. The residue of her real and personal estate she leaves to her said son, Peter Alfred Taylor.

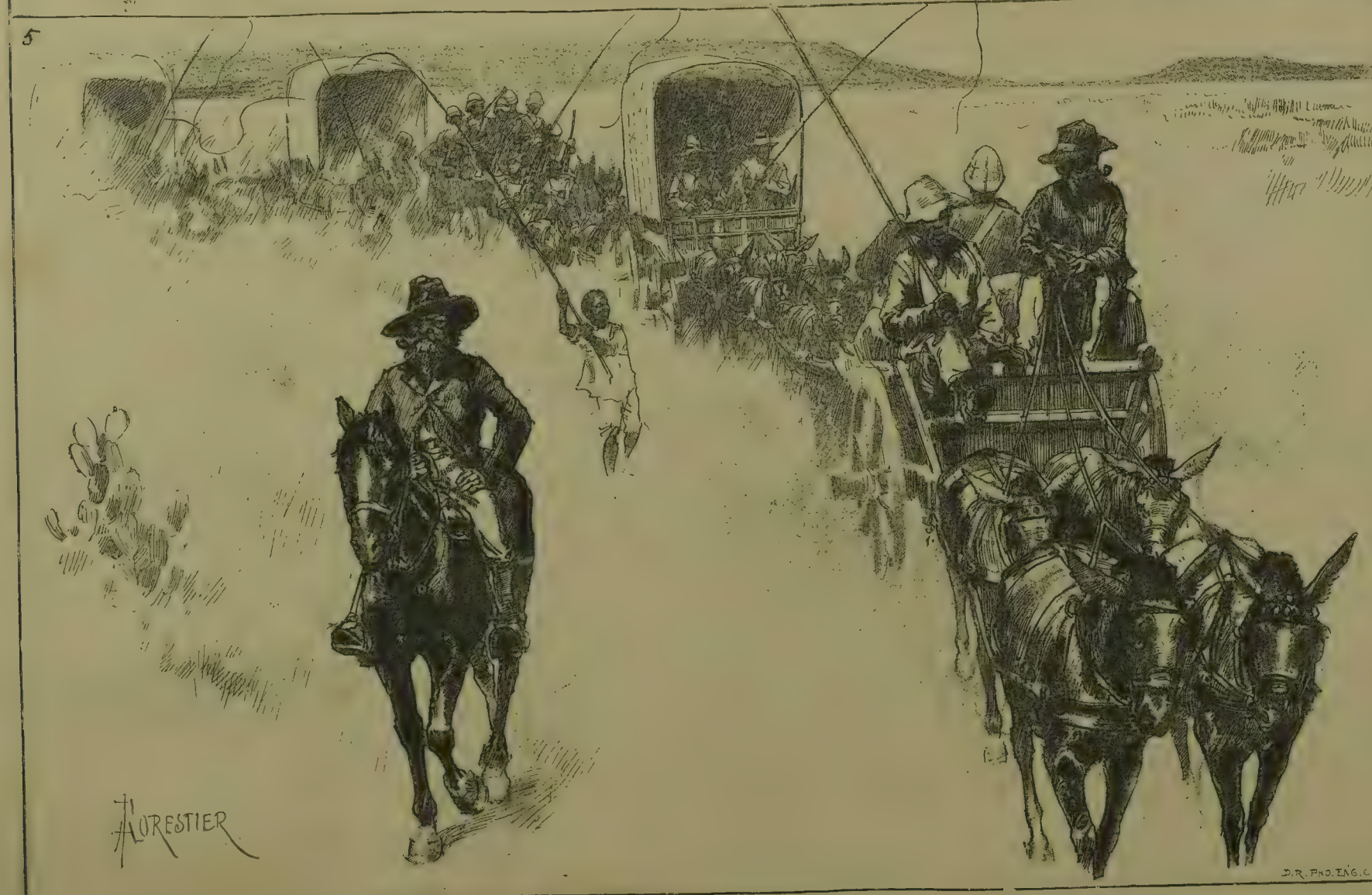
The will (dated Nov. 28, 1884) of Mr. Robert Cooper, late of No. 90, Southwark-street, who died on Dec. 7 last, at Grove House, Lec, Kent, was proved on the 28th ult. by Henry Cooper, the brother, and Gilbert John McCaul, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £31,000. The testator leaves £10,000 and all his furniture, plate, jewellery, pictures, vines, effects, horses and carriages, to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Cooper; £3500 to his son Robert; £4000 to each of his other children; £500, upon trust, for Elizabeth Cooper, the wife of his son Henry, her husband and children; and Grove House, Bromley-road, Lec, to his wife, for life, and then for his children. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his wife, absolutely.

The will (dated Jan. 22, 1880) of Miss Eliza Goudge Batho, late of Cheshunt, Herts, who died on Dec. 20 last, has been proved by James Ebenezer Batho, the brother and acting executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £18,000. The testatrix bequeaths £500 each to the Church Missionary Society and the British and Foreign Bible Society; £300 each to the Irish Church Mission to Roman Catholics, the London City Mission, and the Clergy Orphan Schools; £200 to the Church Pastoral Aid Society; £200 for the benefit and advantage of the schools and parish of Waltham Cross; £100 each to the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, and the Boy's Home and Industrial School, Regent's Park; and numerous other legacies. The residue of the personality is to be divided between her brother, James Ebenezer, and her sister, Caroline Goudge. All her real estate she devises to the use of her said sister, for life, and then to her said brother.

The Drapers' Company have subscribed £50 to the fund which is being raised to encourage the production of good artistic designs for the use of Irish lace-makers. The offer of prizes to be competed for amongst designers throughout the country will be shortly announced.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week, the Clerk presented a letter from the School Board for London, asking the Board to advance them a further sum of £200,000 in two instalments of £100,000 each, on May 1 next and during the month of June, the repayment to be spread over a period of fifty years. He also read a letter from the School Board, applying for the loan of a further sum of £20,259, for expenses connected with industrial schools, the repayment to be spread over a period of thirty years. These applications were referred to the Finance Committee.





1. Laying a telegraph wire over the side of a rocky gorge.  
2. Tent of friendly Boer on the road to Barkly.

3. "Grub," a Sketch in the commissariat lines, Barkly Camp.  
4. Sir Charles Warren's travelling carriage.

5. The telegraph section, Royal Engineers on the march.





OPHELIA.—FROM THE PICTURE BY MAYNARD BROWN.  
SEE PAGE 328.



## NEW BOOKS.

George Borrow is mentioned in *Our Gipsies*: by Vernon S. Morwood (Sampson Low and Co.); but the author of the book—which has about a score of more or less excellent and interesting illustrations, and is altogether a fine, handsome volume—is under the impression that though “gipsies have lived in England nearly four hundred years, yet comparatively little is known either of their origin, character, or general life.” It is not worth while to argue the question; it is more to the purpose to admit that the author, whether his impression be right or wrong, compiled his work (for it is little more than a compilation) under the influence of the most praiseworthy motives, and has put together some very curious, very noteworthy, very amusing information. It is useless to inquire, as has so often been vainly inquired, how the gipsies came by the name which has clung to them from time immemorial in this country; but most competent readers will probably differ entirely from the author in his opinion that they acquired the appellation from their culture-like propensities and practices. For, though the Greek word for culture may be “gyps,” which undergraduates at learned Universities might very well be expected to use for the designation of a rapacious servant, is it likely that a classical term would be applied to a race of people who, in the very nature of things, would be brought more into contact with ignorant rustics than with erudite scholars? Besides, the author discredits his own opinion by writing the word “gipsies,” instead of “gypsies.” However, all this matters not a straw. It is more important to remark that, according to the author, the gipsies with whom he has conversed—and he has conversed with not a few—cannot be induced to “admit that any tie of consanguinity connects them either with the Jews or the Gentiles.” This alone would prove them to be a truly remarkable race of men, if at least they are aware that “Gentiles” is a term supposed to comprise all people but Jews. Perhaps the illustrious gipsies consider themselves to be like the heroes or demigods of the Greek mythology, not wholly human and yet not wholly divine; and they are certainly believed to show a similar ignorance or disregard of the difference between “meum” and “tuum,” a similar disposition to “convey” another’s property, whether in the form of a golden fleece, or a sheep or a lamb, for one of which a man may proverbially as well be hanged as the other. The book is made up, to a very considerable extent, of extracts taken from newspapers, periodicals, and various similar or dissimilar publications; but there is also a very appreciable intermixture of personal experience and knowledge obtained at first hand. As regards the author’s method of proceeding with his work, it may suffice to state that he discourses, in order, of the gipsies as a separate and mysterious people, of their origin, of their migrations and persecutions, of their dialect, of their patronymics and what can hardly be called with universal correctness their Christian names, of singular incidents in their lives, of their tents, vans, and domestic arrangements, of their weddings, births, baptisms (when there are any), longevity, deaths, funerals, and epitaphs, of points on which they are in agreement and at variance with the Jews, of their pecuniary views and habits, of their vanity and their grand balls, of their mental powers, of their teachers and pupils, of their alleged vices and their virtues (such as hospitality and gratitude), of their revengeful spirit, of the animals they employ for work and keep as pets, of their religion, superstitions, dreams, and fortune-telling, of the claims they have upon our sympathy, and of the moral, religious, and intellectual light, as yet only twilight, that is beginning to shine upon them. It is pertinent to remark that Scamp is mentioned as one of the most prevalent surnames (p. 72) among the gipsies; but we know that a rose by that name would be none the less sweet. Whether there is any harm in gipsies as a body, decide who may; it is on record, however, that the “sudden appearance of swarthy gipsies over a wall made Van Tromp” (a famous race-horse) “stop so suddenly in a gallop that his suspensory ligament gave way.” Still, any sudden apparition of anybody, gipsy or not, swarthy or not, might have had the same effect.

A very important work, one would be inclined to say, a work to be studied with attention and for instruction, rather than to be read for mere pastime and entertainment, entertaining as it undoubtedly is in parts, has been published under the title of *Rome, its Princes, Priests, and People*: by Fanny MacLaughlin (Elliot Stock), in two large volumes. It is a translation done from the Italian of Signor David Silvagni, author of a book about “Court and Society of Rome in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.” The Italian work has already, no doubt, attained the third and last volume whereby it was to be completed; and a translation of that volume also is promised, to be issued in due course, if the two volumes now offered to the public should meet with a satisfactory reception. It is to be hoped that this condition may be fulfilled. The translator apologises for the “great difficulty of rendering the little local allusions, plays upon words, and sarcastic remarks” contained in the “pasquinades, satires, and other verses” which have been translated; and, if there was little need of apology, the great difficulty, at any rate, must be freely acknowledged. For instance, when we read (vol. ii, p. 251) that a satire appeared about the great Cardinal Consalvi, containing certain lines which have been rendered into English, and of which “may Heaven save us, from a despotic man like Consalvi,” is a portion so rendered, it is

impossible, in the absence of the original Italian, not to suspect an employment of the verb “salvare” for a play upon the word “Consalvi,” which play is almost entirely lost in the English, though “save” is certainly akin to salve. But such little losses are inevitable in translating from one language to another. It is another matter when (vol. i, p. 321) a translator produces such a grotesque hybrid as “The Prefect Consolare of Acquapendente,” which is, no doubt, a mere hasty slip for “Consular Prefect.” To English readers especially—for Rome has always had charms for English people—these graphic pictures of Roman life and Roman history, from a hundred years ago to a date within the experience of living men, with anecdotes of Cagliostro, Alfieri, and *tutti quanti*, cannot fail to be deeply interesting, and the forthcoming volume will be, if not of more, assuredly of not less interest. By-the-way, a list of the contents to be expected in that forthcoming volume is said to be inserted in an appendix, but is not readily visible to the naked eye.

Not many words can be necessary by way of welcome to *Richelieu*: by Gustave Masson (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge), which is a volume of the very commendable and commendably conceived “Home Library.” The merits of the work, for which the author modestly claims no particle of originality, consist in the elaborate manner in which it has been put together, the succinct style in which the subject has been dealt with, the few notes and illustrative documents, the many useful “tables,” chronological, genealogical, and other, and, lastly, the index, which, however, might perhaps have been more complete. The author or editor could not be expected to say anything very new about Richelieu; but he sums up the achievements of that great “mayor of the palace” with admirable force and brevity: Richelieu, he says, besides doing much for education, literature, and the arts, “left behind him an army which gave lustre to the early days of the new reign, a fleet quite capable of holding its own against the navies of Holland and of England, finances adequate to face not only the wars but the prodigalities of Louis XIV., agents equal to the task of administering a large and flourishing country, and around the Crown itself a prestige which not even the wickedness of Louis XV. and the incapacity of Louis XVI. could manage to destroy.” In fact, the author or editor is half inclined to call the period, or more than half of the period, between the death of Henry IV. and the accession of Louis XIV. the “reign of Richelieu,” not “the reign of Louis XIII.” and few readers will wonder at the inclination. It has been doubted, nevertheless, whether Richelieu had genuine claims to be considered a financier, and it is supposed, not without reason, that he grievously oppressed the people.

The Poet Laureate has made King Harold die like a hero on the battle-field of Senlac, a fact to which all history testifies. There was, however, a tradition at an early period that Harold had escaped from the slaughter at Hastings; and about one hundred and fifty years after that event a narrative was written describing his life subsequent to the battle. It is now brought before the English reader under the title of *Vita Haroldi, the Romance of the Life of Harold, King of England, from the Unique Manuscript in the British Museum*, edited, with notes and a translation, by Walter De Gray Birch, F.S.A. (Elliot Stock). According to this curious statement, Harold was found on the field by a Saracen woman, taken to Winchester and concealed there for two years. He tries to obtain allies against the Normans, but fails. Then follows a period of repentance and isolation; the King makes a long pilgrimage, spends many years abroad, returns to England, lives ten years “in a certain rock in solitude,” passes a long time in Wales, and ultimately dies at Chester. Harold’s asceticism is said to have been extreme during the latter years of his life. “He wore for a long time a corslet next his skin, till it was all rotten and quite worn away. In front of his eyes he hung at all times a cloth, which covered nearly the whole of his face, so that when he wished to walk at all far he required the hand of a guide. Why he did this his attendant did not know; but perhaps he did it to hide the appearance of the wounds upon his gashed face, or lest if a free outlet for his eyes existed, an opening for secular vanities might be made for his soul.” There is a difficulty in connection with this MS., which Mr. Birch states but does not attempt to solve. It is supposed that the “Life” was written to prove that Harold was not buried at Waltham, a tradition which “made that great House of Secular Canons rich and famous in the annals of British Monasticism.” Yet there is little doubt that the work was composed in the Abbey, and certain that it was transcribed there. It comes to this, therefore, that the authorities of the House allowed “a transcript, or perhaps more than one, to be made of a treatise founded upon a fact, and professing to prove a fact, which, if generally accepted, would have utterly destroyed the cultus of the departed monarch, on which the flourishing condition of the Abbey, both morally and financially, depended.” Such conduct seems altogether inexplicable. We may add that the translation of the manuscript is now made for the first time, and Mr. Birch deserves the thanks of the public for unearthing and presenting in so pleasant a form a narrative, whether of fact or fiction, interesting from its suggestiveness and still more interesting from its antiquity.

Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart., has agreed to continue the mastership of the Essex Hunt for another season.

## NOVELS.

Seldom is it the privilege of the reader of modern novels to take up one so fresh, so vivid, so strong in its incidents as is *Diana of the Crossways*, by George Meredith (Chapman and Hall; in 3 vols.). Writing of the early part of this century, the author makes his heroine—Diana—a moving, living, breathing being; with a rare beauty, a rare wit, so alive to the reader that time passes on and he feels that she also is living her life, with all its storms, its passing currents, its amusements, its interests. And this Diana is not an entire creation, but she was a social reality, mentioned often in the diaries of the day; and the incident of the publication of the Cabinet secret (although, with permissible license, it is stated to have been intrusted to a personal confidant by Mr. Meredith) is a matter of history, and refers to the premature disclosure of Sir Robert Peel’s intended repeal of the Corn Laws by one of the Cabinet to the empress of his heart, and so—to the editor. But all is brocaded with gems of thought and harmonised by the skill of an artistic hand. The poetical friendship between two women—so poetical, so ideal, and so possible—is very powerfully described. Emma’s love has the worshipping fibre in it which there must be on one side, coupled with talent, intellectual gifts to a certain extent, and the nobility of faith; with Diana, it is the feeling of being thoroughly understood, even to every vibration of voice, every shade of word, and, stronger still, the certainty that here there will always be found rest, trust, and love till the world’s end, that binds her soul to that other. Excitement and sensationalism of the best there are, surely, for those to whom such sensations are a necessity in their reading: in the ride of Redworth through the burning sunset “with junipers behind him”; the curious sensation stealing over his frame when he fancies he sees two figures vanishing through the churchyard, where in the moonlight the gravestones were legible; the amusing and characteristic episode of the man Hedger (a true Hampshire and Sussex name), and the dissection of the “fair white pig”; the night-watch of Diana, so well drawn that it is not over-drawn; and the thrilling scenes between the passionate lovers. Then, how clever is the dissection of Lady Wathin and her particular world, and how she is visible in the description “a lady of incisive features bound in stale parchment”; how true to her nature the supposition and earnest conviction that Diana would, on hearing of Mr. Warwick’s death, try to detach Percy Dacier from Constance Asper. The difference between the heroine’s nature and Lady Wathin’s is contained so succinctly in a sentence that we quote it, “The intrusion of the spontaneous on the stereotyped would have clashed.” That this vein (the stereotyped), strongly developed, runs through the English as a people is well known, and the condemnation of originality is sweeping amongst mortals brought up on the usual lines of the commonplace. How accurately Diana’s phases of thought and surging dreams are read, shows what a thorough grasp of her character the author has. To be noted, besides, are Percy’s wakeful night with the Bell at Rovic, a little village below the Generoso, and his parting scene with Diana—on her part the awful maddening rising of the thought that by her deed she had betrayed the man she loved, her acceptance of the punishment, and the powerful ending of the scene, which is not too long, not too short, but word for word what it should artistically be, each parting from each as those two would have parted. Mr. Meredith can perfectly describe the passionate woman controlled by her immense self-respect; and he profoundly appreciates the little inflections of voice, the little finenesses of manner, the choice of ordinary words put in such a way that they are commonplace no longer; and the voice is heard, the manner felt; and the reader is conscious that it is the instinct of great talent, the shrewdness of wit, the discrimination of tact, which can divine and essentially balance. The English is expressive and unique; sometimes the phrases and joint words are a little brusque, a little over-strained, and give the impression of affectation; but this only occasionally; and the splendid originality, coupled with the absolute truthfulness of the feelings described in many passages, fascinate the reader. Can anything be better told than the scene of Lady Dunstane’s visit to her heartbroken friend, and her soothing ministrations? The characters are all well drawn and lifelike; but the heroine is the key-note to the book—the presiding central figure round which all the others revolve, not as round an exaggerated deity, but round what is assuredly more attractive, as it is certainly more difficult of description—a perfectly natural woman. The interest heightens as the story and life grow older—no flagging attention for the reader—on he is impelled—the beauty of some soft saying, the lure of some passionate love scene, the lament of the woman that, by the confession of her love, she is humiliated—all bear him on, on resistless wings.

Railway travellers who grow impatient at the delays of the South-Eastern and other railways will find solace in Mr. Sutherland Edwards’ *Missing Man* (Remington and Co.), a “tale of incident,” printed in thoroughly readable type. It deals pleasantly with the ordinary incidents of a sensation novel—a confiding husband, a faithless wife, a shipwreck, a duel, and the somewhat novel psychological problem as to how far a man can forget his own identity, and honestly personate someone else. The story is short, and hangs so well together that, if once commenced, the reader is not likely to lay it aside until he reaches the dénouement.



ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.

Highest obtainable Quality.

STERLING SILVER

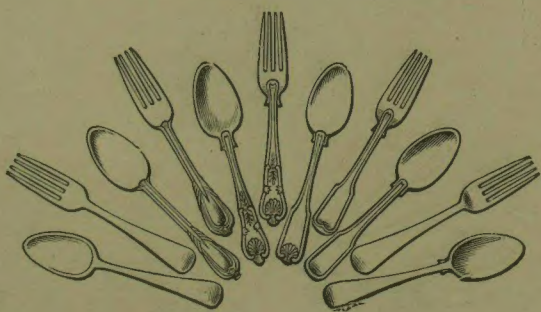
Novelties for presents.

SPOONS &amp; FORKS.

20 years' Wear guaranteed.

TABLE KNIVES.

(M. &amp; W.'s Patent.)



MAPPIN &amp; WEBB

Supply the public direct from their London Warehouses at

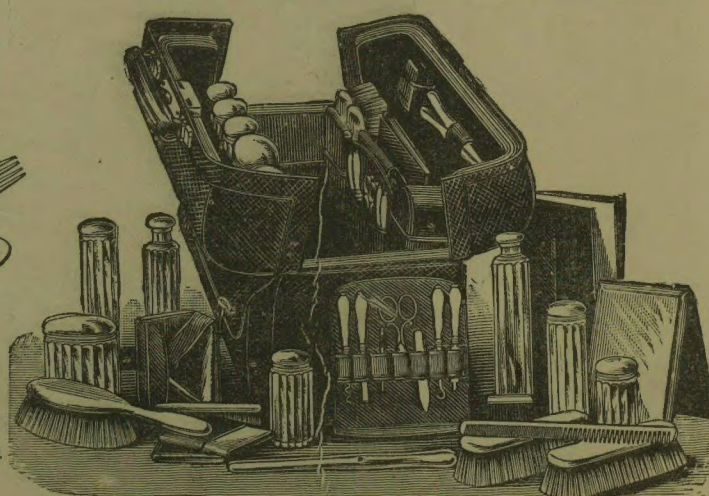
WHOLESALE PRICES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST-FREE.

No. 1. Plate and Table Knives.

No. 2. Travelling Bags and Cases.

No. 3. Sporting Knives, Razors, Scissors, &amp;c.



TRAVELLING BAGS, DRESSING CASES, FANCY GOODS, CLOCKS, &amp;c.

MAPPIN &amp; WEBB,

MANSION HOUSE BUILDINGS, CITY; AND OXFORD-ST., W.: LONDON.

MANUFACTORY—The Royal Cutlery and Plate Works, SHEFFIELD.



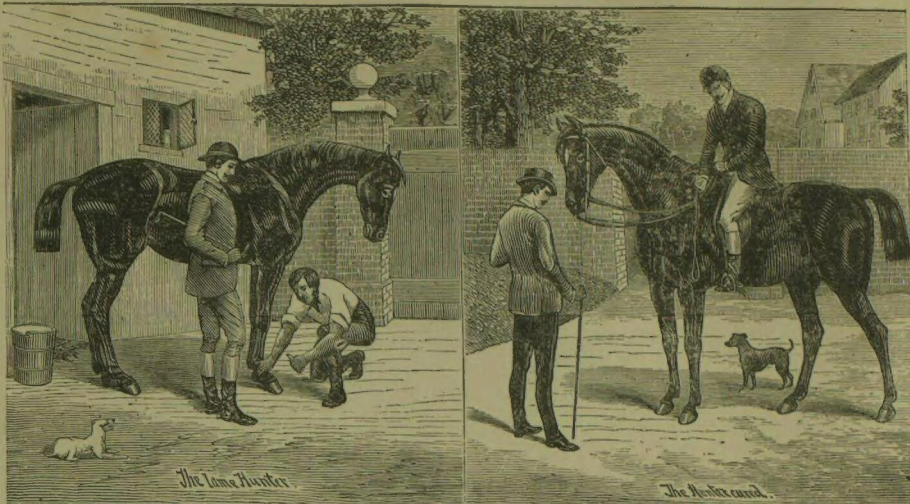
# WILSON'S EXTRA TOAST.

Wilson's American Extra Toast  
With Wine.  
Wilson's American Extra Toast  
With Milk.  
Wilson's American Extra Toast  
With Tea.  
Wilson's American Extra Toast  
With Coffee.  
Wilson's American Extra Toast

Wilson's American Extra  
Toast, the great Health  
Biscuits, are crisp and  
delicious; and not being  
sweetened are suitable for  
all meals and luncheons.  
Sold in 2/-, 3/- and 4/6  
tins. David Challen, sole  
consignee, London, N.

# WILSON'S EXTRA TOAST.

# ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.



"Castle Weir, Kingston, Herefordshire,  
"December, 1878.  
"Gentlemen.—I use the Royal Embrocation in the stables and  
kennels, and have found it very serviceable. I have also used  
the Universal Embrocation for lumbago and rheumatism for  
the last two years, and have suffered very little since using it.  
"R. H. PRICE, Lieut.-Col., Master of Radnorshire Hunt."  
Of Chemists and Saddlers, in Bottles, 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. Proprietors, ELLIMAN, SONS, and CO., Slough.

From Captain S. G. Butson, J.P., St. Brendon's, Clonfert,  
Eyre Court, county G. way, "Dec. 16, 1884.  
"Sirs.—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is in use in my stables,  
and I find the results most satisfactory.  
"S. G. BUTSON, J.P.,  
"Master of the Kilkenny Foxhounds."

FURNISH THROUGHOUT (REGISTERED). **OETZMANN & CO.,**  
67, 69, 71, 73, 77, & 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, LONDON.  
CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING, DRAPERY, FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, CHINA, GLASS, &c.  
ORDERS PER POST, LARGE OR SMALL, RECEIVE PROMPT AND FAITHFUL ATTENTION. ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE POST-FREE.



OCCASIONAL EASY-CHAIR.  
Ebony or Walnut. Oval seat, in Plush,  
any colour, 37s. 6d.  
A Large Stock of Easy-Chairs on view in the  
Show-Rooms.

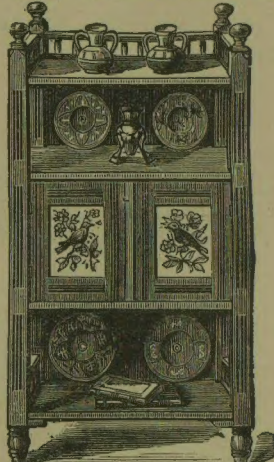
ART FURNITURE for the DINING-  
ROOM.—Sideboards in all woods, new and artistic  
designs, from 8 guineas to £180. Chairs, from 10s. 6d.; ditto,  
upholstered all hair, in best leather, 18s. 6d. to £5 10s.  
Couches and Divans, in best leather, from £4 4s. to £20. Solid  
mahogany telescope Dining-Tables, with patent screw, from  
37s. 6d.

ART FURNITURE for LIBRARIES.  
Book-cases in mahogany, walnut, oak, &c., from 63s.  
Superior ditto, £5 15s. to £55. Library Tables, 47s. 6d. to £35.  
Library Chairs, from 18s. 6d. to 10 guineas. Illustrated  
Catalogue post-free.

ART FURNITURE for BED-ROOMS.  
One of the largest and best assortments in the Kingdom.  
Bed-Room Suites, consisting of wardrobe, chest of drawers,  
washstand, toilet table and glass, towel rack, three chairs,  
and pedestal cupboard, from 54 guineas, complete. New and  
Artistic Designs, in various woods, from 10 guineas to £180.

OETZMANN and CO.—WINDSOR  
CARPETS.—NEW ARTISTIC BORDERED  
and FRINGED SEAMLESS CARPETS, of superior quality, all  
wool and reversible, made in all the new art colourings, are  
very durable. A large assortment in various designs and  
sizes. Prices from 20s. each. The "Windsor" bordered and  
fringed rugs, 6 ft. by 3 ft., suitable for hearth, dressing-  
table, or bedside, 5s. 11d. each.

SHIPPERS, Hotel-Keepers, Buyers for  
Co-operative Stores, and large Consumers, will find great  
advantages in purchasing direct from OETZMANN and CO.  
Their stock is one of the largest and best in the World.  
Persons residing in Foreign Countries and the Colonies will  
find great advantages by intrusting their orders to O. and CO.



EARLY ENGLISH CABINET.  
1 ft. 10 in. wide by 3 ft. 5 in. high, with  
handsomely decorated panels,  
£2 18s. 6d.

CRETONNES.—OETZMANN and CO.  
have always on show an immense Assortment of all  
the choicest designs in this fashionable material, in every  
variety of style and colourings, excellent imitations of rare  
tapestries, some being exact copies of the finest Gobelins,  
Beauvais, and Flemish tapestry.

CRETONNES.—OETZMANN and CO.  
The new designs for the season are most artistic. Prices  
varying from 6d. per yard; some at 1s. 6d., usually sold at  
1s. 9d.; super ditto, at 2s. 2d., usual price, 2s. Patterns sent  
into the country by stating kind required. O. and CO.'S  
stock of English and French Cretonnes is one of the largest  
and best in London.

MINTON'S TILE HEARTHES, various  
designs, any size up to 5 ft., price 15s. 6d. Patterns on  
application. Kail Fenders, good designs, from 15s. 6d. Brass  
Fire-Irons from 10s. 6d. per set. Brass Fire-Iron Stands,  
from 7s. 6d. per pair.

CRESTED DINNER SERVICES, either  
Plain, White, or with Edge and Line. Any plain  
colour, with crest or monogram, 70 pieces, 2 guineas; 101  
pieces, 3 guineas. Extra Dinner Plates, 3s. 9d. per dozen.  
Designs free. Special quotations for large quantities. Superior  
quality Services by the best makers, from 3 guineas to 100  
guineas.

OETZMANN and CO. undertake Removals  
by Road, Rail, or Sea, with their large Pantechicon  
Vans; also WAREHOUSING when required; competent  
persons, accustomed to handling valuable and delicate  
articles, are sent, and the goods carefully removed and re-  
fixed. The charges are very moderate, and can be ascertained  
beforehand if desired.



OCCASIONAL TABLE.  
Ebony or Walnut, covered with Indian  
Tapestry and Fringe. Top, 18 in. by 18 in., 21s.;  
21 in. by 21 in., 25s. 6d.  
A Large Assortment of Early English Centre,  
Card, and Occasional Tables, Cabinets, Glasses,  
Brackets, Girandoles, &c., always on show.

OETZMANN & CO., COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, LONDON.

Accommodates 500 Guests.

# THE LANGHAM

PORTLAND-PLACE, W.

This cosmopolitan HOTEL has been thoroughly redecorated, and combines every improvement and luxury. Sumptuous  
Apartments for Private Dinners and Wedding Breakfasts. Recherche Table-d'hôte (open to non-residents) from 6.30 to 8 p.m.

# GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE

(LIMITED),

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

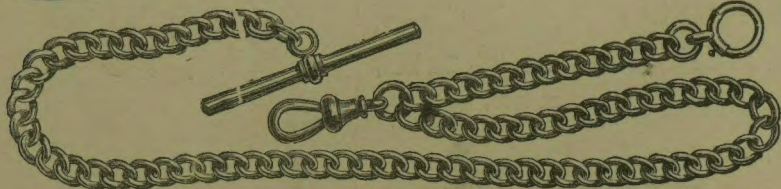
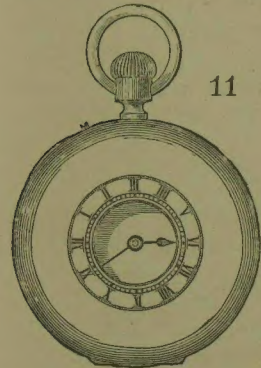
11 and 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

THE BEST KEYLESS WATCHES.

Highly-finished Horizontal Watch, in plain gold half-  
hunting cases (as drawing), with gold or enamel  
dial .. .. . £10 0 0  
Ditto, ditto, in SILVER cases .. .. . 3 10 0

VICTORIA CHAINS FOR LADIES.

18-ct. gold, our own make. Open Curb Pattern, 13 in. long.



Sizes at £3, £3 10s., £4, £4 10s., £5, £5 10s., £6, £6 10s., £7, £8, £9, £10 10s.

Illustrated Pamphlet, with Prices of Watches, Chains, Seals, Jewellery, and Clocks, of all the Newest Patterns, forwarded, gratis  
and post-free, on application.

# HEAL AND SON.

## BEDSTEADS.

3 ft. IRON FRENCH, from 10s. 6d.  
3 ft. BRASS FRENCH, from 45s.

## BEDDING.

MATRESSES, 3 ft., from 11s.  
A NEW SPRING MATTRESS, warranted good and  
serviceable, at a very moderate price. 3 ft., 28s.  
THIS, WITH A TOP MATTRESS—3 ft., 20s.—  
makes a most comfortable Bed, and cannot be  
surpassed at the price.  
GOOSE DOWN QUILTS, 1 yard by 1 1/2 yard, 10s.  
BEDDING CLEANED AND RE-MADE.

## BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

PLAIN SUITES, from £3.  
DECORATED SUITES, from £8 10s.  
ASH AND WALNUT Ditto, from £12 12s.  
SUITES OF WHITE ENAMEL, similar to that in  
the Health Exhibition, from £14.

## EASY-CHAIRS, from 35s.

COUCHES from 75s.  
WRITING-TABLES, from 25s.  
OCCASIONAL TABLES, from 10s. 6d.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, WITH PRICE-LIST OF BEDDING, FREE BY POST.

195 TO 198, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

# THE MARVELLOUS CURATIVE EFFICACY OF THE ELECTROPATHIC BELT

AS A RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY,

(Introduced by the PALL-MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, Limited, 21, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.)

And its unvarying success in the  
alleviation of

RHEUMATISM,  
INDIGESTION,  
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA,  
PARALYSIS,  
EPILEPSY,  
CONSTIPATION,  
NERVOUS  
DEBILITY,

and the numerous ailments  
consequent on  
Impaired Vitality,  
or Defective Organic  
Action,

IS EVIDENCED BY THE  
HOSTS OF TESTIMONIALS  
that are constantly being  
received (the originals of  
which are open for in-  
spection).

## TESTIMONIALS

Selected from the many hundreds  
that have been received. Write  
for copies.

## RHEUMATIC GOUT.

Major PAKENHAM,  
Longstone House, Ar-  
magh, writes, Feb. 23,  
1885:—

"I am very happy to in-  
form you that the ELEC-  
TROPATHIC BELT  
which you supplied me  
with has completely cured  
me of the Rheumatic Gout  
from which I had suffered  
such intense agony for  
nearly two years, and I  
now feel as strong and  
active as I have ever felt  
in my life. Several of my  
friends have, on my recom-  
mendation, tried these  
Belts, and in every case the  
result has been most satis-  
factory."

## NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Mr. W. A. SMITH, 6,  
Exeter-st., Woodhouse-  
lane, Leeds, writes:—

"Oct. 21, 1884.—I am  
heartily thankful that I  
ever consulted you for ad-  
vice with regard to my advanced stage of Nervous Debility.  
I do not feel like the same man I did previous to wearing  
your ELECTROPATHIC Appliances. I am more fitted  
for business, for study, and better able to converse than  
ever before. I have every confidence in the ELECTRO-  
PATHIC BELT; and you can give publicity to this if you  
wish."

NOTE.—The ELECTROPATHIC BELT is  
adapted for either a Lady or a Gentleman.  
Please send size of Waist when ordering.

A 100-Page Treatise, copiously Illustrated, entitled "Electro-  
pathy; or, Dr. Scott's Guide to Health," post-free on application.

Patients suffering from any of the above ailments are invited to call at 21, HOLBORN VIADUCT, and  
gratuitously test for themselves the various apparatus, and also take the advice of the CONSULTING MEDICAL  
ELECTRICIAN, who has had FOURTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the use of Curative Electricity and its special  
application to various kinds of diseases. Patients at a distance should send for a PRIVATE ADVICE FORM.

On receipt of Post-Office Order or Cheque for 21s., payable to C. B. HARNES, 21, Holborn  
Viaduct, London, the ELECTROPATHIC BELT will be forwarded Post-free to any part of  
the United Kingdom.

**PALL-MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,**  
21, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.



# SAMUEL BROTHERS

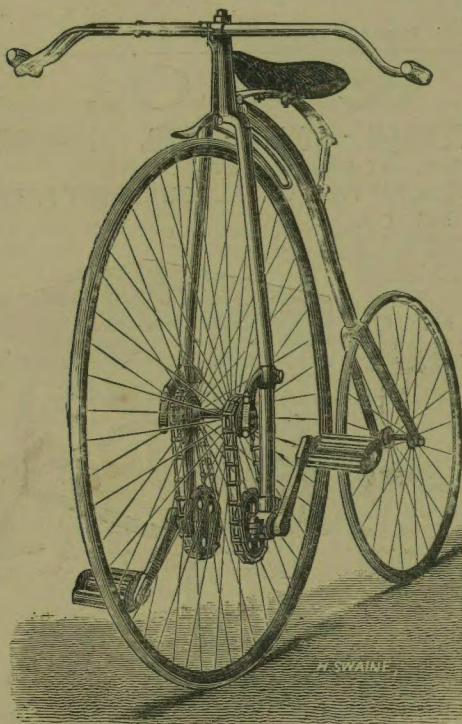


"ETON" SUIT.

respectfully invite applications for PATTERNS of their NEW MATERIALS for the Present Season. These are forwarded post-free, together with the ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST, containing 250 Engravings, illustrating the most becoming and fashionable styles of Costume for the wear of Gentlemen, Youths, Boys, and Ladies.

# SAMUEL BROTHERS,

Merchant Tailors, Outfitters, &c.,  
65 & 67, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.



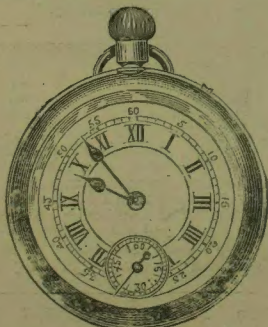
# "KANGAROO" SAFETY BICYCLE.

Faster than any Bicycle.  
Safer than any Tricycle.  
100 Miles on the Road.  
Time, 7 h. 11 min. 10 sec.  
Every Record of any kind of Bicycle or Tricycle eclipsed by 7½ minutes.

# HILLMAN, HERBERT, & COOPER,

14, Holborn Viaduct, } LONDON.  
5, Lisle-st., Leicester-sq., }  
"Premier Works," COVENTRY.

# PERRY & CO.'S KEYLESS SPORTING WATCH.



This Watch is the Best and Cheapest in the Market.

This Watch is the Best and Cheapest in the Market.

PRICES:—  
Nickel, 21s.; Ladies' size, Nickel, 25s.;  
Silver, 30s.; Gold, £5 5s.

# KEYLESS SPORTING WATCH

(In Nickel Case).

It is a Reliable Timekeeper, Horizontal Movement, Jewelled, and well-finished, Crystal Glass. Invaluable for Riding, Boating, Cricketing, &c., as also for Schoolboys' wear.

PERRY & CO. (Lim.), Steel Pen Makers,  
18, 19, and 20, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

# HINDE'S Hair Curling Pins



"INDISPENSABLE TO THE PRESENT FASHION."

# "ELLEN TERRY" HAIR PIN

CONVENIENT! FLEXIBLE!! COMFORTABLE!!!  
CANNOT POSSIBLY FALL OUT OF THE HAIR.  
The Pin automatically locks when in the Hair, and will remain immovable until withdrawn.  
All risk of disarrangement to ornamental Hair is avoided by its use.

Sold by Hairdressers, Drapers, and others; or sample Box, post-free, for 7 stamps, from the Patentees, Messrs. HINDE, London Sample Room, 1a, City-road, E.C. Money returned if not satisfactory. Wholesale, Messrs. HINDE, Birmingham and London.

# "JAPANESE" CHAMBER SET.



Pompeian Brown on Ivory ground, 7s. 6d. the set.  
Other excellent patterns, at 8s. 9d. and 5s. 6d. the set.  
If to be sent in the country, 1s. 3d. extra for package.

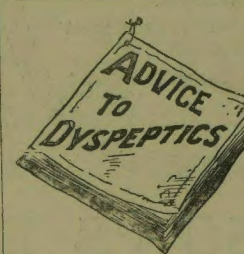
ALFRED B. PEARCE,  
39, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C. (Established 1760.)  
Catalogue (with Nine Furnishing Estimates) on application.

# PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

The Oldest, Best, and most widely known Family Medicine in the World.



Get a Bottle to-day of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. It instantly relieves and cures severe colds, sprains, bruises, toothache, headache, pains in the side, joints, and limbs, all neuralgic and rheumatic pains. Taken internally cures at once coughs, sudden colds, cramp in the stomach, colic, diarrhoea, and cholera infantum. PAIN KILLER is the greatest household medicine, and affords relief not to be obtained by other remedies. It dispels the agony of pain, gives REST, SLEEP, COMFORT, and QUIETUDE. It supersedes the use of dangerous Narcotic and Anodyne Remedies. Any Chemist can supply it, at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. per Bottle. Dépôt, 4, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.



# "ADVICE TO DYSPYPTICS."

Symptoms of Dyspepsia and Indigestion, with Special Advice as to Diet.  
This little pamphlet appeals forcibly to those who have allowed the pains to decide everything for them, and have paid the inevitable penalty of their folly.—Globe.  
Sent for One Stamp.  
J. M. RICHARDS, Publisher,  
46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

# DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium and of the Legion of Honour)  
Incontestably proved by thirty years' medical experience to be THE PUREST, THE MOST PALATABLE, THE MOST DIGESTIBLE, AND THE MOST EFFICACIOUS IN CONSUMPTION, THROAT AFFECTIONS AND DEBILITY OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.  
SIR HENRY MARSH, BART., M.D.,  
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.  
"I consider Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."  
DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.,  
Author of "The Spas of Germany."  
"Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils."  
DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,  
Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.  
"Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."  
Sole Consignees—ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 210, High Holborn, London.  
CAUTION.—Resist mercenary attempts to recommend or substitute inferior kinds.

# THE "EASY" LAWN MOWER



Is now made with 5 Knives. All sizes from "10 to 30" kept in stock.  
UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL FROM  
The Steward of the Earl of Shrewsbury.  
"Alton Towers, May 20, 1884.  
"Your Machines are first-class. I find them an immense saving of labour."  
Apply for List to any Ironmonger or Seedsman, or direct to the Sole Licensees,  
SELIG, SONNENTHAL & CO.,  
85, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

# EAU DE SUEZ COMFORTABLE TEETH

CAUTION.—To guard against fraudulent imitations, see that each Label bears the name of "WILCOX and CO., 233, Oxford-street, London."  
There are three kinds, distinguished by a YELLOW, GREEN, and RED SILK THREAD, attached to the Bottles. That with the YELLOW stops instantly the most violent Toothache. That with the GREEN is invaluable to persons who suffer periodically from Toothache or Sensitiveness of the Teeth and Gums; for, by using a few drops in a little water to rinse the mouth daily, they will not only never suffer again, but will preserve their teeth sound and white. That with the RED is for Children's use. Green Thread, 4s.; Yellow Thread, 2s. 9d.; Red Thread, 3s.; Orange Tooth-Paste, for removing Tartar, 4s. 6d.; Suez Tooth-Brushes, 1s. 6d. Free by Parcels Post; and all Chemists.

# Allen & Hanburys' MALTED Food FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A highly concentrated and self-digesting nutriment for young children; supplying all that is required for the formation of firm flesh and bone in a partially soluble and easily assimilable form. It also affords a sustaining and healthful diet for Invalids, and those of a dyspeptic tendency.  
My child, after being at death's door for weeks from exhaustion, consequent upon severe diarrhoea and inability to retain any form of "Infants' Food" or Milk, began to improve immediately he took your malted preparation, and I have never seen at infant increase in weight so rapidly as he has done.  
Further Testimony and Full Directions accompany each Tin.  
TINS, 6d., 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s., RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

# SULPHOLINE LOTION.

The Cure for Skin Diseases.  
In a few days Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, entirely fade away.  
Beautifully Fragrant. Perfectly Harmless.  
Bottles, 2s. 9d. Sold Everywhere.

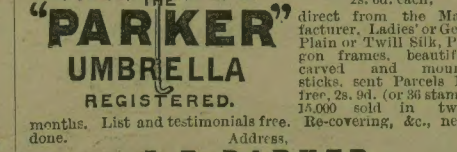
GOLD MEDAL, LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1884.

PLATING and ARTISTIC DECORATION OF HARDENED PLASTER.  
BUST OF GENERAL GORDON,



executed by our New Process in exact imitation of Bronze, Silver, or Terra-Cotta, 20 in. high, sent, carriage paid, to any part of England on receipt of P.O.O. for 25s.  
Busts of Lord Beaconsfield, Rt. Hon. W. Gladstone, General Wolseley, &c.  
Great Collection of Modern and Antique Sculptures.  
MOELLER & DINKELACKER, 31, OXFORD-ST., W. LONDON.

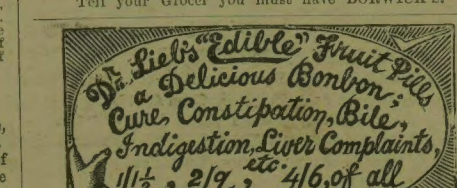
# 5000 SILK UMBRELLAS,



Price 2/6 each.

direct from the Manufacturer, Ladies' or Gents' Plain or Twill Silk, Parasol frames, beautifully carved and mounted sticks, sent Parcels Post free, 2s. 9d. (or 36 stamps). 15,000 sold in twelve months. List and testimonials free. Re-covering, &c., neatly done.  
Address,  
J. E. PARKER,  
Umbrella Works, Broom-close, Sheffield.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.  
For Bread. Far Superior to Yeast.  
BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.  
For Cakes. Saves Eggs and Butter.  
BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.  
For Pastry. Sweet, Light, and Digestible.  
BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.  
For Puddings. Used by Thousands of Families.  
Tell your Grocer you must have BORWICK'S.



Dr. Liebig's Edible Fruit Pills  
a Delicious Bombon  
Cure Constipation, Bile,  
Indigestion, Liver Complaints,  
1½, 2½, 4½, of all  
Chemists.

# THE "CRITERION" CAFÉTIÈRE.



ARNOLD'S PATENT.  
Extracts by simply filling the upper part with boiling water all the PALATABLE and WHOLESOME PROPERTIES of COFFEE, without EXTRACTING the INJURIOUS SUBSTANCES, such as CAFFEINE and TANNIC ACIDS.  
No possible loss of Aroma.  
Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES. May be obtained at all the principal furnishing Ironmongers in the United Kingdom.  
Wholesale Agent, T. P. COOK, 34, Snow-hill, London.

# CHAIN HARROWS, WITH STEEL EXPANDERS AND TUBULAR WHIPPLETREES,

For Pony, 6 ft. by 5 ft. .... £2 1 6  
For 1 Horse, 7½ ft. by 5 ft. .... £2 4 6  
For 1 Horse, 7½ ft. by 6 ft. .... £2 9 6  
For 2 Horses, 7½ ft. by 7½ ft. .... £3 14 6  
For 2 Horses, 8 ft. by 7½ ft. .... £3 1 6  
Delivered free at any Railway Station, less 5 per cent for prompt cash.

BAYLISS, JONES, & BAYLISS,  
WOLVERHAMPTON,  
And 3, CROOKED-LANE, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C.  
Please name this Paper.

# W. T. COPELAND AND SONS

(Late SPODE and COPELAND). Established 1770.  
DINNER SERVICES.  
DESSERT SERVICES.  
TEA & BREAKFAST SERVICES.  
TOILET SETS. STATUARY.  
KITCHEN UTENSILS.  
To be obtained of all leading Dealers throughout the Kingdom.  
Manufactory, STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

# PEPPER'S QUININE AND IRON

HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY, TONIC.  
GREAT BODILY STRENGTH, GREAT NERVE STRENGTH,  
GREAT MENTAL STRENGTH, GREAT DIGESTIVE STRENGTH.  
PEPPER'S TONIC. Insist on having it. Bottles, 16 doses,  
2s. 6d.; next size, 32 doses, 4s. 6d. Sold everywhere.

# PURIFY THE BLOOD



BAD BLOOD, SCROFULOUS, Inherited and Contagious Humours, with Loss of Hair, Glandular Swellings, Ulcerous Patches in the Throat and Mouth, Abscesses, Tumours, Carbuncles, Blotches, Sores, Scoury, Wasting of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Encephalitis, Debility, Chronic Rheumatism, Constipation and Pile, and most Diseases arising from an Impure or impoverished Condition of the Blood, are speedily cured by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally assisted by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally. CUTICURA RESOLVENT is the only Blood Purifier that for ever eradicates the virus of Inherited and Contagious Blood Poisons.  
Sold by all Chemists, and Francis Newbery and Sons, 1, King Edward-street, Newgate-street, London, E.C.  
Price: CUTICURA, 2s. 9d.; RESOLVENT, 4s. 6d.; SOAP, 1s. 1d. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.  
Write F. Newbery and Sons for "How to Cure Blood Humours."

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by INGRAM BROTHERS, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1885.